

Pope Cancels Sarajevo Trip, Citing Safety Of Residents

Shelling of Mountain Near Site of Papal Mass Prompts Vatican Move

By Jonathan C. Randal

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Pope John Paul II on Tuesday canceled his planned visit to Sarajevo hours after 11 Bosnian Serb artillery rounds slammed into a mountainside less than two miles from where he hoped to say an open-air Mass on Thursday.

The decision, announced by the Vatican in Rome and by the office of the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, ended weeks of speculation and repeated warnings from rebel Serb leaders that they could not guarantee the Pope's safety.

"The Pope, after consulting his principal aides and inspired by a deep sense of responsibility toward the population, has therefore decided to postpone the visit to Sarajevo, scheduled for Sept. 8, with the aim of carrying it out as soon as circumstances permit," the Vatican statement said.

The cancellation represented yet another setback to city's population — the majority Muslims as well as Roman Catholic Croats and Orthodox Serbs — and followed what UN military spokesmen termed the worst violation of the zone protecting Sarajevo from heavy weapons fire since February.

Residents of all religious persuasions had hoped the papal visit would galvanize flagging international support for their plight and their increasingly ignored pleas for maintaining Bosnia as a multiethnic society.

Instead, once again the rebel Serbs, who occupy more than 70 percent of Bosnia and maintain their blockade of the capital, demonstrated the effectiveness of their stronghold.

Serbian leaders have opposed the Pope's planned 24-hour visit to Sarajevo. They said it was a political gesture to the predominantly Muslim Bosnian government.

UN military spokesmen, commenting on the violation of the heavy-weapon exclusion zone around Sarajevo, said UN radar showed that the 11 rounds were fired in a 20-minute period ending at 11:50 A.M. The spokesmen said they suspected the Serbs used a mobile 76mm mountain gun.

See POPE, Page 2



Relatives of John O'Hanlon, a Catholic killed by unionists on the first day of the IRA cease-fire, grieving on Tuesday at his funeral in North Belfast.

Dublin Tries To Calm Fear After Meeting With the IRA

Protestant Unionists, Suspecting Secret Deal, Hear Some Reassurance

By John Darnton

DUBLIN — With government workers leaning on window sills to watch every move and a knot of cheering well-wishers waving the Irish tricolor on the sidewalk, Gerry Adams, the radical republican leader of Northern Ireland, entered Government House on Tuesday for his first meeting ever with the Irish prime minister, Albert Reynolds.

The session was denounced even before it began by Protestant unionists in the North. They saw it as a charade designed to confer sheep's clothing on Mr. Adams now that the Irish Republican Army on whose behalf he speaks has declared an unconditional cease-fire in the 25-year sectarian struggle over Northern Ireland.

The 90-minute session was also attended

In Belfast, the rise of a new Catholic middle-class helped bring about the cease-fire. Page 2.

by John Hume, leader of the moderate mainstream Catholic party in the North.

It ended with a one-paragraph statement and a brief news conference.

"We are at the beginning of a new era in which we are all totally and absolutely committed to democratic and peaceful methods of resolving our political problems," the statement began.

All three men said they wanted to include the Protestant unionists in "an equitable and lasting agreement" over the future of Ulster.

Though many Protestants welcome peace, their leaders worry that the cease-fire has come about because of a secret back-room deal between Britain and its enemy, the IRA. Both of them deny this strenuously.

Mr. Adams seemed particularly eloquent in calling upon the Protestants to lay down their fears. At one point he said: "I extend in generosity a hand of friendship to my Protestant brothers and sisters in the North. A negotiated peace settlement holds no threat for them."

The ostensible purpose of the meeting was to plan for a "forum of peace and reconciliation" that the Irish government wants to sponsor in October. It would include all political parties of the North, although the Unionist parties are highly unlikely to attend.

The idea for such a forum was largely as a way of bringing Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, into some kind of larger political dialogue.

But undoubtedly the real intent behind Mr. Reynolds's decision to meet with Mr. Adams was to give the Sinn Fein president a political boost that he can point to in the Catholic neighborhoods of Northern Ireland. Mr. Adams needs to convince hard-line elements within the IRA that the decision to abandon military actions is bearing

See IRELAND, Page 4

Progress in Cairo Held Up by Vatican Objections

By John Lancaster and Boyce Rensberger

CAIRO — Delegates to the Cairo conference neared agreement Tuesday on an American-backed compromise aimed at defusing religious controversy over abortion, but progress stalled at the last minute over objections from the Vatican.

U.S. and other delegates had hoped — and predicted — that agreement would be reached Tuesday night on the second day of the conference, removing what many participants say is the biggest hurdle to

reaching consensus on a formal plan to stabilize world population. The sudden adjournment startled many delegates, who were uncertain about its implications for the rest of the meeting.

Clinton administration officials who

Ten nations are joining together to share family planning skills with Third World. Page 4.

briefed reporters after the closed session had adjourned said the Holy See appeared to be the principal holdout, and that it had cited support for the compromise from such unlikely sources as Iran as well as

African and Latin American countries that are traditional allies of the Vatican.

"It is a surprise," said a dejected U.S. official. "Muslim countries, Nicaragua, Latin American countries agreed. It's striking in any case."

Working to resolve differences in a key paragraph on abortion, envoys of most of the 180 nations represented in Cairo settled on a formulation sought by the Vatican, which stated that "in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning" and that governments should do their best to reduce its use.

At the same time, the proposed compro-

mise makes clear that in countries where abortion is legal, women should have access to safe abortion services and "reliable information and compassionate counseling." That guarantee was apparently unacceptable to the Holy See, according to participants in the Tuesday night sessions.

Administration officials said that while the Vatican delegation was the only one to object to the latest version of the compromise language, other countries had expressed their desire to seek changes. Amid fears that the debate would last all night,

See ABORTION, Page 4

Paris and Bonn Play Loose on Unity Issue

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The sudden flap about calls for a hard-core Europe organized around Germany and France have little to do with a blueprint for the future European Union and much to do with electoral pressures in Bonn and Paris, government officials said Tuesday.

Both Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur apparently felt compelled to reassure French-German primacy in shaping Europe, mainly as a way of heading off nationalist revolts from members of their own parties disillusioned with European cooperation.

"If they stick together about France and Germany being the centerpiece of Europe, it helps both of them with the Social Democrats left and reduces the risk of a revolt on the right," a French policymaker said. If the French campaign took on an anti-German tenor, it could hurt Mr. Kohl's claims to have reconciled Europe to German reunification.

Given that Mr. Kohl faces elections in October and must maintain his anti-inflation reputation, any early drop in German interest rates is excluded. For Mr. Balladur, that policy is a potential handicap — and a potential target for anti-European rivals — because France would welcome

cheaper money to ease social tensions. Talking up the French-German alliance helps both leaders transcend these potential complaints.

But the swift backlash suggests that these domestic considerations blinded Mr. Kohl and Mr. Balladur to the way in which statements that once might have been dismissed as campaign rhetoric have become the stuff of domestic politics in other countries in a more integrated Europe.

For example, Prime Minister John Major has been exposed to fresh attacks that he has been duped about Britain's future in Europe. Britain and Italy were irate about

See EUROPE, Page 2

Piece by Massive Piece, Chinese Ship Home an American Symbol

By Seth Mydans

FONTANA, California — It was a symbol of America's industrial might, one of the world's biggest, most sophisticated, most expensive steel mills, employing thousands of workers and producing 2.3 million tons of high-grade carbon steel a year when it went on line in 1979.

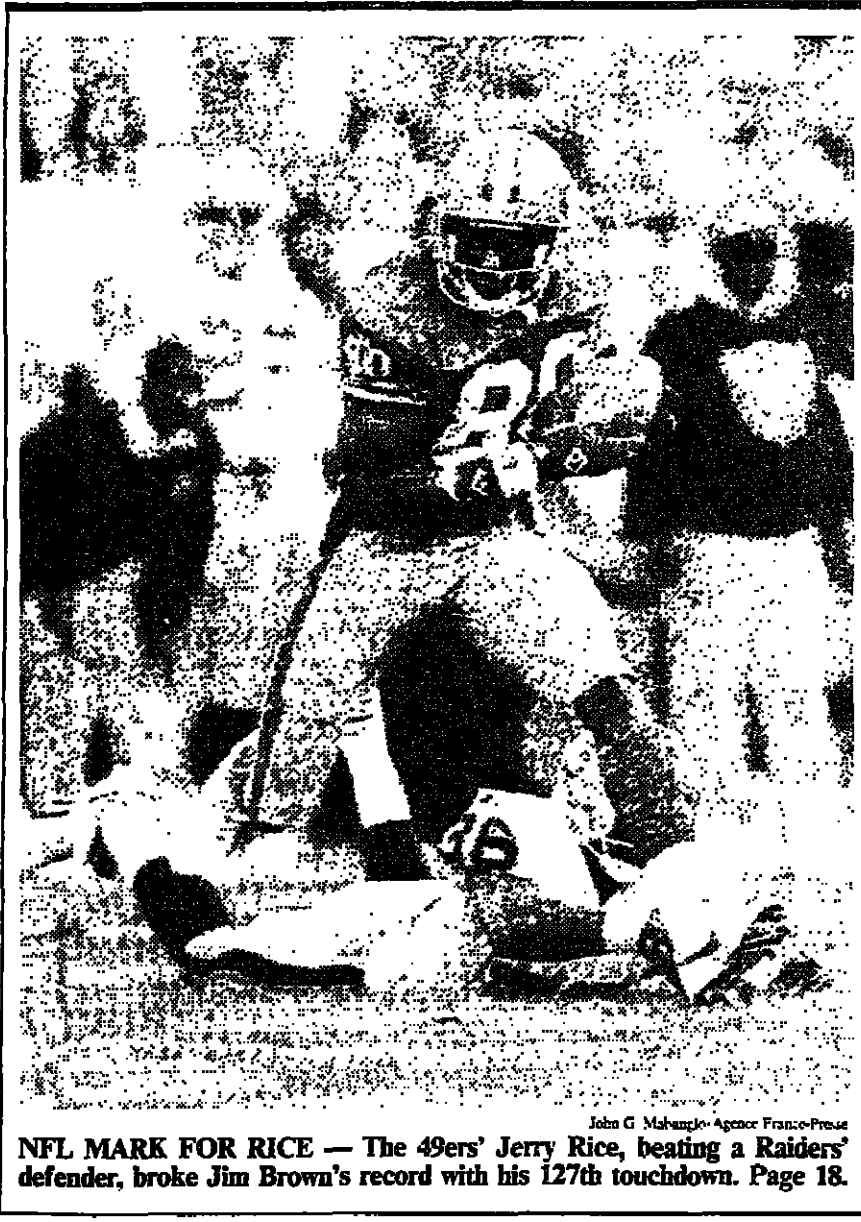
But almost immediately, the 23-story-high, \$287 million Kaiser Steel Corp. plant became a symbol of wrenching changes in the economy, its roaring furnaces affected by international competition, environmental regulations, labor disputes and the encroachments of corporate raiders.

Within three years it was closed. This desert town 45 miles (70 kilometers) east of Los Angeles, once home to citrus groves, then part of Southern California's industrial engine, slipped into the shuttered slowdown that has gripped the region.

Now, since early last year, the mill has been the scene of one last burst of activity: 300 Chinese workers from Shaogang Steel Corp. of Beijing have been cutting, unbolted, dismantling and crating the \$5,000-ton mill and shipping the pieces to southern China for reassembly.

Amid sprays of sparks from cutting torches and the roar of giant cranes, each piece — some nearly 200 tons — was photographed and marked in Chinese characters to be matched with blueprints

See STEEL, Page 4



NFL MARK FOR RICE — The 49ers' Jerry Rice, beating a Raiders' defender, broke Jim Brown's record with his 127th touchdown. Page 18.

Kiosk Sampras Is Upset In U.S. Open

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Pete Sampras, the defending champion, was upset in the fourth round of the U.S. Open tennis championships on Tuesday by Jaime Yzaga of Peru, 3-6, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5.

Sampras, ranked No. 1 in the world, had been seeking his third U.S. Open championship. He won the tournament in 1990 and 1993. Yzaga is ranked 23 in the world.

Earlier article, Page 19

Books		Page 8.	
Dow Jones	Trib Index	Up	Up
13.12	0.03%		
3898.70	116.96		
The Dollar			
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Pound	1.5525	1.5475	
Yen	98.65	98.13	
FF	5.298	5.3255	

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Robbers Breakfast at Tiffany's, and Clean the Plate

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK — With trickery, threats, timing and bravado, two armed robbers invaded Tiffany's in Manhattan, the police said, and — after binding four guards and defeating the alarm systems — made off with about \$1 million in jewelry and the videotapes that had recorded the escape.

No shots were fired and no one was injured. It was the costliest robbery in the 157-year history of Tiffany & Co. The shop had been victimized nine times previously by ambitious shoplifters.

smash-and-grab thugs, con artists with elaborate tales and once by a man who shot a hole in a sidewalk display window and tried to snare a diamond-and-ruby necklace with a wire.

Investigators said the robbers intercepted an unarmed security guard near midnight Sunday on his way to work at the Art Deco building at Fifth Avenue and 57th Street. The thieves were selective, choosing about 300 necklaces, bracelets, watches, rings and earrings encrusted with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other gems.

They appeared to know a lot about Tif-

fany security: its guard schedules, the use of intercoms at locked doors, how to turn off alarms and the location of video cameras and keys to the sales floor, with its archipelago of treasure in mahogany-and-glass display cases.

"It was a very, very professional job," said Captain Salvatore M. Blando, the commander of the detective unit. "They were definitely on a schedule. They might have cased the place for a long time. We're looking into it being an inside job."

Tiffany, whose name has come to sym-

bolize luxury and elegance, issued a dis-

creet statement saying only that the store had been robbed, that no one had been hurt and that its doors would be open for business as usual. No estimate of the loss was given, but a police spokesman said it was "upwards of \$1 million."

[Lloyd's of London offered a \$25,000 reward for information leading to the recovery of the jewels and the arrest and conviction of the robbers. The Associated Press reported.]

With bulletproof glass covering the displays in its windows, with steel doors,

See ROBBERY, Page 4

On the Steppe, Ex-Enemies Make Historic 'War' in Peace

By Fred Hiatt

TOTSKOYE TRAINING GROUND, Russia — The Russian officer approached the checkpoint after nightfall. By the rules of the joint U.S.-Russian training military exercise taking place here, he should have been detained for violating curfew.

But the officer, calling a kind of time-out in this first-ever exercise, said he just wanted to tell the Americans how happy he was they had come.

Specialist Eddie Cox, 26, handed him a photograph of his own family in Pittsburgh, and the soldiers from formerly enemy armies hugged as the wind gathered on the steppe.

"Myself, I don't really believe we should have been enemies," Mr. Cox said Tuesday. "I told him he would always have a friend in America."

For the first time ever, U.S. soldiers are in Russia's heartland, conducting training maneuvers with the Russian army. The number of Americans is small — just over 300 including air force crews — but many American and Russian officers alike here said they considered the cooperation historic, not least because the two divisions involved were facing each other across the Fulda Gap in Germany only a few years ago.

"It's interesting how quickly you can make friendships," said Colonel Richard M. Bridges, 44. "It's hard to believe we were ever watching each other through binoculars across the inner Germany border."

"I expected a lot more tension in the way

See FRIENDS, Page 4

Belfast's Catholic Middle Class Helped the Push for Peace

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

BELFAST — During Sunday morning Mass, the Volvos and Mercedeses belonging to worshippers at St. Brigid's spill up and down the fashionable streets along Malone Road, Belfast's most exclusive neighborhood and once a redoubt of Northern Ireland's moneyed Protestants.

Build more than a hundred years ago to serve the servants who worked in the area, St. Brigid's is now Belfast's fastest-growing and most prosperous Roman Catholic parish. These days, Catholic teachers, lawyers, and businessmen fill nearly half the houses in this leafy enclave, and, in a muddy lot next door, a new \$2.3-million sanctuary is rising.

"Twenty-five years ago, Catholics were treated like second-class citizens," said John Kearney, a parishioner who runs his own contracting business. "I'm not going to say there still isn't unfairness and discrimination. But as far as I'm concerned, there is also a real sense of possibility and opportunity, too."

In a city scarred by 25 years of killing and sectarian violence, the quiet lanes along Malone Road and other green neighborhoods illuminate an important fact of life: the emergence of a growing Catholic middle-class that has subtly altered the political and economic landscape

of this province over the last two decades.

United by their own more moderate aspiration for a united Ireland — or at least a fairer Northern Ireland — they have given voice to more mainstream Catholic republicans like John Hume, the head of the Social and Democratic Labor Party, the province's largest Catholic party. Mr. Hume, along with Irish leaders in Dublin, helped nudge Sinn Féin and the Irish Republican Army into declaring a cease-fire last week, in which the IRA agreed to lay down its arms and pursue instead a place at talks on the future of the province.

As the cease-fire seemed to hold, there was cautious hope on the sidewalks outside St. Brigid's.

"It almost seems too good to be true, doesn't it?" said the Reverend Ambrose Macaulay, the parish priest. "People are asking themselves, 'Is this a dream? When will I wake up and face reality again?'"

For the most part, it is usually peaceful along Malone Road, one of Belfast's few truly integrated neighborhoods. The loyalist Protestant gunmen and bombers usually attack the poor Catholic ghettos a few miles away.

There the broken walls are covered with the angry republican slogans of struggle, and wary British soldiers patrol in combat gear, scanning the streets through gun sights.

Over the last 25 years, while the IRA practiced terror in the province and in England in a bid to drive the British out of Ulster, many other Catholics here have been the beneficiaries of fundamental if uneven change. Fair-employment laws have begun to redress discrimination, and Catholics are now proportionally

'Fifteen years ago, I never would have been able to live in this neighborhood.'

Alex Gallagher, 54, a Catholic businessman

represented in local government.

As Catholics have slowly climbed the economic and social ladders, they have discovered, said John McDermott, a high school principal, that "there is life beyond the Falls Road."

In an interview last month in *The Independent*, a London newspaper, Mary McAleese, a Catholic and a law professor at Queen's University in Belfast, said:

"The Catholic population has undergone an almost phenomenal

change in terms of its sense of confidence, its willingness to articulate its nationalism. For years, largely because of the IRA's campaign of violence, people did not feel comfortable about openly espousing nationalism when others were killing and bombing."

Moreover, fair-employment laws and the participation of the Irish government in talks on the future of Northern Ireland now offer what she described as structures that "allow Catholics to believe that there is the possibility of being regarded as equals."

In some ways, the emergence of a Catholic middle class has only sharpened the contrasts within Belfast; income has become as much a factor as religion in defining the great divide.

For both Catholics and Protestants, Northern Ireland is increasingly a society of haves and have-nots. While as many as 8 in 10 workers in the poorest neighborhoods, Catholic and Protestant, are without jobs, people in Northern Ireland have the highest disposable income of any part of the United Kingdom.

This year, the British government will pump some \$5 billion into the province in subsidies and financial support, including salaries for a vast civil service that accounts for nearly half of all jobs here.

Coupled with as much as \$1 billion a year in new housing, much of it in Catholic neighborhoods, the reality of Belfast is much different from the enduring 1970s image of grimy, rain-soaked terrace houses.

Still, the picture for Catholics is mixed. Paul Teague, an economist with Ulster University, says that the percentage of Catholics employed is now roughly equal to their proportion in the population, or about 43 percent of the province's 1.6 million people.

But he says that other studies suggest that a Catholic man is 2.5 times more likely to be unemployed than a Protestant man, and that Catholics are still woefully underrepresented in managerial ranks.

People like Alex Gallagher, 54, a Catholic businessman who lives off Malone Road and runs his own construction business, worry that the war is not over. But he also acknowledges that his life has changed in unimaginable ways in the 25 years since "the troubles" began.

"Fifteen years ago, I wouldn't have been able to own my own company," he said. "And 15 years ago, I never would have been able to live in this neighborhood, either."

Was that because of housing discrimination, he was asked. Mr. Gallagher laughed. "Back then, no Catholic could have afforded it anyway," he said.

German Parties Trade Insults In Legislative Budget Debate

Reuters

BONN — Germany's government and opposition accused each other of incompetence in economic policy on Tuesday in what was likely to be their last major parliamentary confrontation before the general election on Oct. 16.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel defended the way he had financed German reunification in the past four years and said the Social Democratic opposition leader, Rudolf Scharping, was not good with figures.

The Social Democratic Party's shadow finance minister, Oskar Lafontaine, accused Mr. Waigel of incurring more public debt than all his predecessors

put together, and that Chancellor Helmut Kohl presided over the most unjust distribution of wealth in German history.

Both were speaking at the start of a two-day debate on the 1995 federal budget, which will be rewritten if the Social Democratic opposition ousts the 12-year-old coalition of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union.

Mr. Waigel launched a spirited attack on Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Scharping and Gerhard Schröder, the state prime minister of Lower Saxony — the heavyweight trio of the Social Democratic campaign.

"Wherever your leadership team has responsibility, public finances are brought to their

knees," he said. "In Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate and Lower Saxony, where you have had a chance to prove your worth, the civil service is being inflated and debt driven higher."

In a gibe at Mr. Scharping's shaky presentation of the Social Democratic Party's tax proposals earlier this year, Mr. Waigel added: "Counting is not the Rhineland-Palatinate, prime minister's strong point."

Mr. Lafontaine, who was beaten by Mr. Kohl in a bid for the chancellorship in 1990, said the government was responsible for the highest state debt, the highest taxes, the worst housing shortage and the worst crime in modern German history.

POPE: Safety of Residents Cited as Trip Is Called Off

Continued from Page 1

gun with a five-mile (eight-kilometer) range. Despite the violation of the zone banning heavy weapons within a circle of 12.4 miles around the besieged Bosnian capital, UN personnel and Bosnian police on Tuesday afternoon conducted a dress rehearsal of security measures for a papal visit.

With sirens blaring, a convoy of UN armored vehicles drove from the UN-operated airport along Marshal Tito boulevard — better known as Sniper Alley to Sarajevo's residents since the fighting in the capital began in 1992.

Also heightening speculation that the Pope would brave any danger to visit Sarajevo was the arrival this afternoon of the pontiff's bulletproof vehicle.

"By evaluating all circumstances," the Bosnian government statement said, "it has been decided that the Pope should postpone his visit to Sa-

rajevo. Monsignor Francesco Montier, the papal nuncio, formally informed Iztbegovic of the Vatican decision which in Rome was justified to avoid risking civilian lives."

Tens of thousands of residents had been expected to attend a Mass conducted by the Pope in the former Olympic speed-skating rink. The complex, heavily damaged in the fighting, now serves as a UN military facility, but is directly exposed to Serbian gunners barely a half-mile to the north.

"The Serbs have a direct line on us," remarked Ivica Cetinac, a construction engineer who supervised the erection of the platform from which the Pope was to have said Mass. "They watch us and can choose to hit you in the left eye or the right."

Privately, UN officials expressed relief at the decision. Despite weeks of increasingly detailed daily meetings with Vatican and Bosnian government officials, UN security spe-

cialists kept stressing that no one, much less the Pope, was safe in a city where more than 10,000 residents have been killed in the past 29 months.

In recent days Bosnian government authorities, who at the best of times entertain ambivalent relations with the United Nations, have become convinced the peacekeepers were subtly discouraging the papal visit.

Denying official UN charges that government forces fired a shell at the airport on Aug. 18, for example, Mr. Iztbegovic's office on Monday said the accusation was designed to compromise the government and its army and "sabotage the Pope's visit to Sarajevo."

The postponement was an especially bitter blow for Bosnia's Roman Catholic Croatian community. Bosnian Croatian and Muslim leaders were reconciled only last February, thanks partly to behind-the-scenes Vatican diplomacy.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Chancellor Minister Friedrich Bohl, background, during the debate Tuesday on the proposed 484 billion Deutsche mark federal budget for 1995.

WORLD BRIEFS

Palestinians Arrest 21 Extremists

GAZA CITY (AP) — Responding to growing pressure from Israel, Palestinian police on Tuesday arrested at least 21 Muslim militants of Islamic Jihad who were wanted in a shooting attack on Israeli troops.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has threatened to suspend negotiations on expanding Palestinian self-rule until the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, cracks down on the militants. Mr. Rabin complained that Mr. Arafat was not being tough enough and that the Palestinians were "needing the limit" of what Israel could tolerate.

Islamic Jihad had claimed responsibility for a roadside ambush Sunday that killed one Israeli soldier and wounded two. Israeli radio said an Islamic Jihad activist who was wounded and captured in the attack led the police to others involved.

Lagos General Takes Absolute Power

LAGOS (AP) — In the aftermath of a defeated anti-government strike in the oil industry, Nigeria's military ruler Tuesday armed himself with new decrees giving his regime absolute powers.

General Sani Abacha also banned three more newspaper and magazine groups, including the most influential and respected in the country, *The Guardian* of Lagos. The others are *Concord* and *Punch*.

The new laws apparently are aimed at scuttling two pending court cases challenging the legitimacy of General Abacha's rule. The cases were brought by a Nobel prize author, Wole Soyinka, and a coalition of human rights groups. One of the eight decrees sets General Abacha and his officials above the courts, denying them any jurisdiction over actions of the military government and its agents. Another allows people to be detained for three months without any charges.

Haiti Invasion Is Imminent, U.S. Says

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Reuters) — A U.S. official said Tuesday that American troops would be in Haiti soon, either to remove military leaders from power or to restore order if the generals left voluntarily.

"American and international troops will be in Haiti and they will be in Haiti soon," said Stanley Schragar, the U.S. spokesman in Haiti.

He warned of the "increasing inevitability of some kind of an intervention," saying the likelihood of an invasion had increased after the slaying of a prominent Catholic priest last week, the failure of a UN mission to Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic, and a visit by senior State Department officials to a conference of Caribbean states.

Japan Opposition Weighs New Party

TOKYO (AFP) — Opposition party leaders, including three former prime ministers, met Tuesday to create a new party to challenge Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama's governing coalition.

Some 50 officials from 10 opposition parties met at a Tokyo hotel and agreed that they should adopt a basic common political platform before the next parliamentary session begins in late September, officials said.

As a first step, the opposition plans to register as one political group in Parliament by Sept. 29, and officials said that a new party might be formed by the end of the year. The former prime ministers involved are Morihiro Hosokawa, Tsutomu Hata and Toshiki Kaifu.

Mexico Election Protest Clogs Roads

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico (AP) — An estimated 20,000 peasants blocked roads and bridges in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas on Monday, demanding the resignation of the ruling party's governor-elect.

The protesters claimed that Eduardo Robledo Rincón of the Institutional Revolutionary Party was elected in August through fraud, intimidation and bribery. The protests began last week as sympathizers backing the leftist Democratic Revolutionary Party blocked bridges in 19 communities, including the international bridge at the Guatemalan border. The police reported no major violence.

For the Record

The new U.S. ambassador to Singapore, Timothy A. Chorba, presented his credentials Tuesday, filling a post that had been vacant for 14 months. He has said he hoped that friction over the caning of Michael P. Fay would stop dominating the relationship between the two countries. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Swissair will begin flights Wednesday between Geneva and Osaka, Japan, the company said Tuesday. The flights, on Wednesdays and Fridays, with a brief stopover in Zurich, are aimed at meeting a demand for business and tourist travel to Japan's second city. (Reuters)

The Lido music hall in Paris will close next month for remodeling, its managers said. Founded in 1928, the 1,200-seat theater on the Champs-Élysées will shut from Oct. 29 until Nov. 28. (AFP)

Romanian airport workers have postponed until Oct. 19 a strike originally set for Tuesday after winning some concessions on salary and reorganization plans from the government, a trade union leader said. (Reuters)

EUROPE: Reaction to 'Hard-Core' Union Talk Shows Domestic Politics Now Cross Borders

Continued from Page 1

talk that they might be excluded from a hard core of Europe cemented by monetary union. Spain acted lukewarm; so did the Netherlands, a candidate for the core.

"It was very unfortunate that

the statements in Bonn and Paris seemed to suggest a conspiracy," a Kohl aide acknowledged. Exactly how European nations will manage a range of cooperative ventures "are legitimate questions, but they involve sensitive political judgments, not sloganeering," he said.

Explaining the timing, officials said that the center-right governments in Germany and France face rising challenges from their own rightist factions hoping to depict European unity as a hollow ideal.

To preempt that challenge, Germany's Christian Democrats and the French government chose to brandish monetary unity, even in truncated

form, as proof that European cooperation can work.

Since monetary union is the only major area likely to see big strides in European cooperation, a British official said, "they must have decided to make it another French-German operation" — a political stand-by in both countries.

But the assertion that Bonn and Paris could form a directorate, as distinct from providing momentum for consensus, runs counter to the idea of a European combining national strengths to safeguard stability. Britain can hardly be denied a voice in economic policy when its military strength is essential for a credible defense policy.

Increasingly, the need for more flexibility is accepted by governments trying to bridge the gaps between Bonn and its neighbors, with Britain apparently hoping that the admission of East European nations to the European Union will loosen rules even more. Worries have become more acute as Italy, a founding member of the European Community, has struggled to find a new democratic equilibrium.

Still, there is little enthusiasm across most of the Union for the idea that Bonn and Paris dictate the terms of flexibility. Aware of this sensitivity and livid at not being consulted, the German foreign minister, Klaus

Kinkel, who also heads the liberal party that is Mr. Kohl's junior coalition partner, immediately rejected public proclamations of a two-tier Europe.

Seeking to calm the uproar, Mr. Kohl has distanced himself from the Christian Democratic paper that outlined a monetary core group of Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Last week Mr. Balladur offered an identical view, without naming the nations.

Mr. Kohl's office said Tuesday that Italy had accepted his reassurances, but Christian Democratic parliamentarians, in mid-campaign, stuck to their position.



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Cayman Islands	Italy (CC)	1-800-624-1000	Togo (CC)	0800-99-0222
Chile (CC)	Japan (CC)	00V-0318	Turkey	0800-99-0222
Colombia (CC)	Kenya	990-15-001	Ukraine	0800-99-0222
Costa Rica	Laos (CC)	000-8012	United Arab Emirates	0800-99-0222
Cyprus	Lebanon (CC)	000-8012	United Kingdom (CC)	0800-99-0222
Czech Republic (CC)	Liechtenstein (CC)	000-8012	USA (CC)	0800-99-0222
	Luxembourg	1-800-624-1000	USA (Collect not available)	0800-99-0222
	Mexico	990-15-001	USA (Virgin Islands)	1-800-99-0000
	Monaco (CC)	152	Vatican City (CC)	172-1022
	Netherlands (CC)	001-800-444-1234	Venezuela	800-1114-0
	Netherlands Antilles (CC)	001-800-574-7000		
	Norway (CC)	00V-01411		
	Paraguay (CC)			
	Peru (Outside of Lima, dial 190 first.)			
	Poland (CC)			
	Portugal (CC)			
	Puerto Rico (CC)			
	Romania (CC)			
	Russia (CC)			
	San Marino (CC)			
	Switzerland (CC)			
	Taiwan (CC)			
	Tanzania (CC)			
	Togo (CC)			
	Turkey			
	Ukraine			
	United Arab Emirates			
	United Kingdom (CC)			
	USA (CC)			
	USA (Collect not available)			
	USA (Virgin Islands)			
	Vatican City (CC)			
	Venezuela			

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THE AMERICAS / A STABILIZING FACTOR

Gay (and Proud of It) Neighborhoods Form Enclaves Against Urban Decay

By Karen De Witt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As cities around the United States continue to shrink, urban planners say the neighborhoods molded by homosexuals in recent years are taking on a new importance as bastions against further decay.

Although there are no authoritative statistics to track the migration of gay people to various urban neighborhoods, the presence of homosexuals — and with it their economic power — has become increasingly visible.

In addition to well-known areas like Greenwich Village in New York and the Castro district in San Francisco, predominantly gay neighborhoods have arisen in a dozen major cities over the last two decades, at once bolstering those cities' sagging tax bases, pumping thousands of dollars into the economy and sometimes making tired neighborhoods safer and more attractive to heterosexuals.

"They've stabilized a lot of neighborhoods where they've stayed,"

said Dianne Welchko, a real estate agent in Chicago.

Seattle's Capitol Hill section, for instance, has in the last 15 years seen an influx of gay men and women who have rehabilitated houses in the working-class area. Houston's Montrose neighborhood, once a declining working-class section, is now the geographic center of a lively gay community.

In Miami, there is South Beach, in Denver the Cheesman area, in Cincinnati Liberty Hill and Northside, and in St. Louis the South Grand Street area. There are also concentrations in smaller cities throughout the heartland.

"We surprise a lot of people," said Howard Harris, a technician with the Federal Aviation Administration in Oklahoma City. "And we're the buckle in the Bible Belt."

George Chauncey, a social historian at the University of Chicago, said statistics on gay neighborhoods have been elusive, largely because the Census Bureau does not identify them as such. But he said anecdotal indicators point to their growth.

"The evidence comes from gay and lesbian voter drives, the proliferation of gay-oriented businesses and

"They bring in a lot of people, and that helps the local economy. Their deposits look the same, their taxes look the same."

Mark S. Schwartz, an Oklahoma City councilman.

the addresses of people on gay mailing lists or political action committees," Mr. Chauncey, the author of "Gay New York," said.

"These neighborhoods are like earlier ethnic enclaves," William Frey, a demographer who studies minorities at the University of Michigan's Population Studies Center, said.

Robert Bray, who travels around the country for Fight the Right, a grass-roots project of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, summed it up with a twist on a recent war cry of advocates for gay rights: "We're here. We need a realtor."

Perhaps nowhere is the phenomenon of gay neighborhood as urban pillar truer than in the Dupont Circle section of Washington, a half-mile from the White House. In the past 20 years, it has been transformed from a rundown area to one of the most vibrant and desirable places to live in the District.

Today, a mix of restaurants, nightclubs and businesses keeps it awake long past the time the rest of the city has shut down.

A town house in the area that cost \$350,000 in 1970 would have increased in value to \$750,000 in the mid-1980s, the height of the real estate boom, according to figures from the agency Washington Realty Group Inc. And monthly rents for a one-bedroom apartment there rose to \$750 from \$400 during the period,

the last for which figures are available.

"The gays get a lot of the credit for turning this area around," said Jack Evans, a city council member whose district includes Dupont Circle.

Sociologists and demographers alike say the concentration of homosexuals in core neighborhoods has grown in the last two decades out of gay political advocacy and the AIDS crisis, as well as generally more tolerant attitudes toward homosexuals.

That visibility has translated into demarcated gay neighborhoods, whose residents demand recognition. Dozens of large and midsize cities have gay pride events each year, and proposals to ban discrimination against homosexuals appear regularly on local ballots.

New York City and Cincinnati, for example, have passed such legislation in the last five years, and it is pending in other cities like Oklahoma City, where the International Gay Bowling League and the International Gay Rodeo Association stage events each year.

Steve Collier, the executive direc-

tor of the Oklahoma City Convention and Visitors Bureau, said the two events have accounted for hotel bookings of several thousand rooms. Mark S. Schwartz, a member of the Oklahoma City Council whose ward has the most visible gay population in the city, said: "They bring in a lot of people, and that helps the local economy. Their deposits look the same, their taxes look the same."

The Reverend Kit Cherry, public relations associate of the Metropolitan Community Church in Los Angeles, said the influx had benefited urban areas as much as homosexuals. The church, whose members are mostly homosexual, has 270 congregations in the United States.

"We've offered cities faith in themselves," she said. "We went into cities at a time when many people were abandoning them for the suburbs. We fixed up buildings that were falling down and got involved in local and regional politics to ensure the well-being of cities."

The concentration and visibility of gay men and women in urban neighborhoods have not come with-

out cost. Such distinct neighborhoods also attract hostile outsiders. Stuart Michaels, a research sociologist at the University of Chicago, lives in Lakeview, an area that has been steadily gentrified into a gay enclave.

"People looking for gay people to bash know where to come," he said. "If you're walking down the street, it's not unusual for some young kids in a car to yell 'faggot' at a man or 'dyke' at a woman with short hair."

In addition, as buildings and housing in these areas are revived and property taxes increase, some lower-income residents are driven out. And not everyone is enthusiastic about living in a neighborhood with a large homosexual population.

"There have been times when I've felt uncomfortable in my own neighborhood," said Pam Taylor, who works for the Voice of America and lives in Dupont Circle. Heterosexuals avoid parts of the area, she said, "because of what they feel is an in-your-face attitude by gays that they don't belong there."

Away From Politics

● A mysterious illness that sickened more than 600 passengers and crew members aboard a luxury cruise ship has been identified as shigellosis, a common bacterial infection. A passenger with a history of heart trouble died.

● The District of Columbia will delay the opening of all city public schools while it tries to relocate students from the 49 schools deemed unsafe by a city judge.

● After an afternoon at a family barbecue spent drinking and arguing over plans for his bachelor party, a New York City police sergeant was shot and killed by his older brother, also a police officer.

● A light aircraft crashed in flames, killing all four people on board shortly after taking off from the Truckee-Tahoe airport, in central California's Sierra Nevada mountains.

● Two pit bull terriers attacked a Bronx, New York, couple who were taking care of the dogs for their son, killing the woman and putting the man in the hospital.

● Four New England fishermen were missing and presumed drowned off Nova Scotia, Canada, after their trawler capsized in swells as the crew of a military plane watched helplessly. The 75-foot Italian Gold, based in Gloucester, Massachusetts, sank 125 miles (200 kilometers) from shore. The pilot of the military aircraft, which had been called to the area to watch over another fishing boat, made repeated passes over the Italian Gold but had trouble seeing in the bad weather.

AP, NYT, Reuters, WP



ON THE MARCH — Hotel and restaurant workers demonstrating for better wages and benefits during a pro-union rally on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson addressed the crowd, estimated in the thousands.

At Cabinet Level, a Friendship Quandary

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — As schoolmates at Howard University in the 1970s, Mike Espy and his friend Richard Douglas sometimes sat up deep into the night in their dormitory, drinking beer and fantasizing about a day when they would become powerful figures on the national scene.

Two decades later, still close friends, they have succeeded beyond their wildest dreams.

Mr. Espy entered politics, and in 1986 became the first black elected to Congress from Mississippi since Reconstruction. In 1993, President Bill Clinton named him secretary of agriculture, the first black ever to hold that cabinet post.

Mr. Douglas, meantime, became the first black to earn a doctorate in agriculture from the University of Maryland, served in the Agriculture Department under President Ronald Reagan and today is senior vice president for corporate affairs for Sun Diamond Growers of Pleasanton, California.

As their careers have soared, however, Mr. Espy and Mr.

Douglas have become part of an FBI inquiry — of the sort that is all too familiar in a time of heightened sensitivity over ethical conduct.

The FBI is looking into whether Mr. Espy may have improperly accepted gifts, favors

and travel expenses from a variety of private agribusiness companies that receive funding from, and are regulated by, the Agriculture Department, including his friend Mr. Douglas and Sun Diamond.

Acting on the basis of preliminary FBI findings, Attorney General Janet Reno has asked a three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to appoint a special prosecutor.

Both Mr. Espy and Mr. Douglas deny wrongdoing. According to the Agriculture Department, Mr. Espy views Mr. Douglas as an old friend who

"They went to college together, dreamed together and now are realizing their dream."

James Lake, Washington lobbyist

happens to work for an agricultural company.

Mr. Espy declined to be interviewed. He contends that the allegations stem from unhappiness over changes he is trying to bring to the department.

Some of the allegations —

Washington lobbyist who is close to Mr. Douglas and active in Republican circles and California agriculture groups.

"They went to college together, dreamed together and now they are realizing their dream."

But they represent one of the most important ethics issues in present-day Washington.

At a time when even arcane and obscure programs and policy decisions can mean millions of dollars in profits or costs to a business or industry, the existence of close relationships between decision-makers and potential beneficiaries can raise concern about the objectivity and fairness of the process.

Department officials and others say investigators are looking at a 40th birthday party for Mr. Espy that Mr. Douglas co-hosted and helped pay for at a Georgetown restaurant, a trip to Greece arranged by Mr. Douglas where Mr. Espy addressed the International Nut Council, and numerous New York Knicks basketball games that Mr. Espy apparently attended as guest of Mr. Douglas.

POLITICAL NOTES

Jesse Helms Loses a Prop

WASHINGTON — Throughout the 1980s, Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, and the nonprofit Coalition for Freedom were synonymous. Mr. Helms, as honorary chairman, routed the group in promotional materials as a small but effective vehicle for telling the public about free enterprise, government waste, communism and media bias.

But recently Mr. Helms abruptly and quietly broke off the relationship. The split came after many of the Raleigh-based group's practices were questioned by the Internal Revenue Service in an ongoing tax case that has challenged the legality of some of the interlocking fundraising organizations that once formed Mr. Helms' financial power base.

Two years ago, the IRS revoked the Coalition for Freedom's tax-exempt status after agents concluded that the group, between 1985 and 1987, had illegally participated in political activities

and improperly benefited individuals who are connected to conservative causes.

The coalition, which says it has made changes in its operations, is challenging the decision.

(WP)

Will Cuomo Do It Again?

NEW YORK — In raucous parades in Rochester and Brooklyn and in 30-second attack ads aired from Long Island to Buffalo, New York's gubernatorial candidates kicked off the traditional fall campaign that this year will determine whether Mario M. Cuomo is written into the state's political lore for winning a fourth term.

Both parties and their leading candidates — Mr. Cuomo for the Democrats, State Senator George Pataki for the Republicans — face primaries on Sept. 13. And leaders of both parties say that Mr. Pataki has not used the last two months

to persuasively establish his political persona.

Despite Mr. Cuomo's vulnerabilities, Democratic and Republican strategists agree that the Republicans cannot simply run against him without offering a credible alternative, both in a candidate and a platform. And some Republicans are concerned, and Democrats are cautiously optimistic, that nine weeks may not be long enough for the Republicans to do that.

Quote/Unquote

Oliver L. North, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate from Virginia and a key figure in the Iran-contra affair, taking a swipe at the Democratic candidate, Charles S. Robb, whose has admitted to sexual indiscretions in the '80s: "There are those who want to create a moral equivalency between what I did as a frail, flawed human being to save lives and the repeated behavior of other candidates. There is none." (WP)

Luis Beltran Is Dead at 58, Leading Filipino Journalist

The Associated Press

MANILA — Luis Beltran, 58, one of the Philippines' best-known broadcasters and newspaper commentators, died Tuesday of an apparent heart attack, his staff announced.

Mr. Beltran was born in Manila. He wrote for several newspapers until 1972, when the late President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared martial law. Mr. Beltran was among thousands of journalists, politicians and others who were arrested.

He wrote columns for The

Philippine Star and later The Manila Standard.

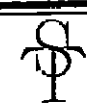
■ Other deaths: Hans Gabor, 71, director of the Vienna Opera House, on Sunday during a game of golf in Biarritz, France.

David Wright, 74, the South African-born lyrical, satirical and narrative poet who said total deafness since childhood meant he perceived the world like an eccentrically-sited camera, on Aug. 28 of cancer at Waldron, England.

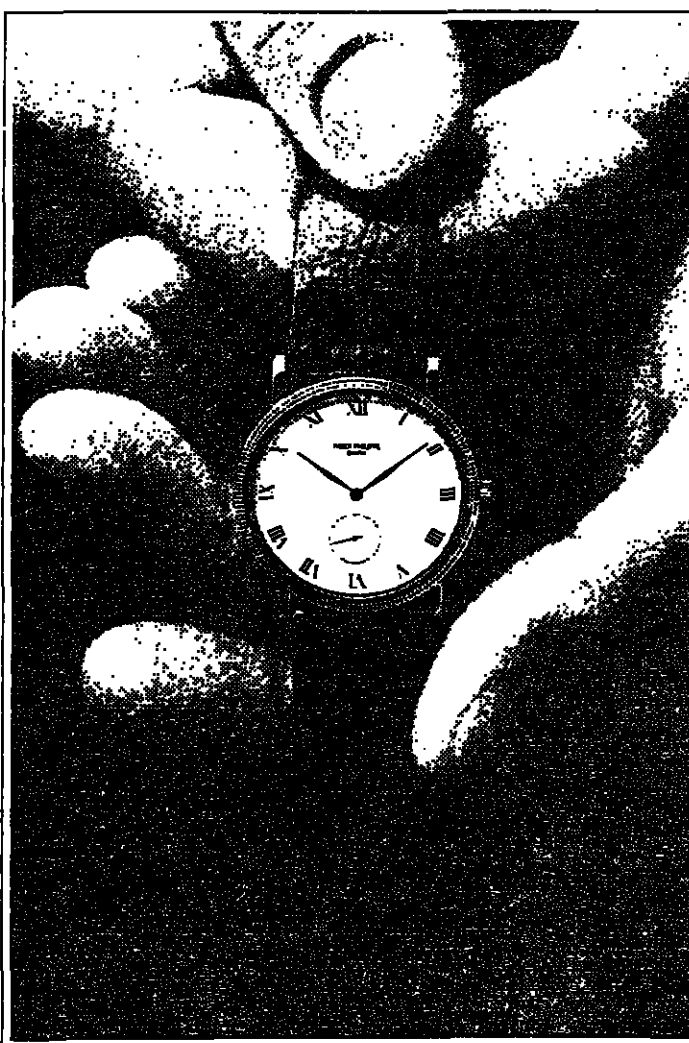
Look for the upcoming travel competition with a chance to win free airline tickets.

Herald Tribune

ask the butler...

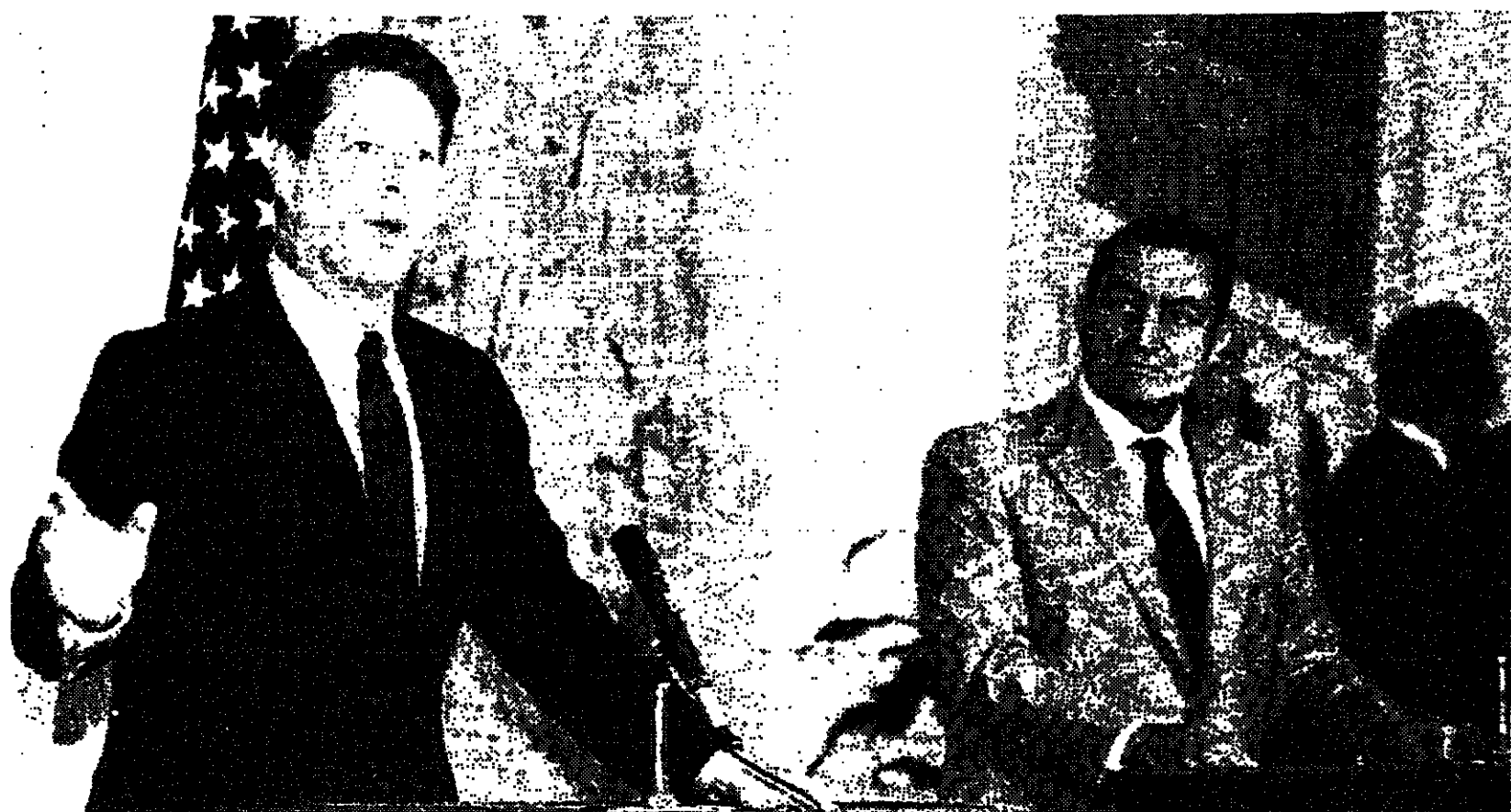


SINGAPORE



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Vice President Al Gore, in Cairo for the UN population conference, speaking Tuesday at a press conference with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

STEEL: An American Factory Is Moved to China, Piece by Massive Piece

Continued from Page 1

Shaogang Steel, otherwise known as the Capital Iron and Steel Corp., estimates that the operation will cost \$400 million. California Steel Industries Inc., which bought the plant, along with related steel-finishing operations, from Kaiser in 1983 for \$120 million, will get just \$15 million for it. The main plant never resumed operation.

"That was the only offer there was with people that had the money to pay for it," said Don Duffy, vice president of operations for California Steel. "The price they are paying us is a pittance by comparison with the total costs for them."

Nevertheless, the deal makes good sense for the Chinese, who do not have experience in building sophisticated steel mills, said Matt MacFadden, California Steel's vice president for human resources.

"Ten years ago, this was the very best in the world," he said. "There haven't been that many dramatic improvements. Looking at this facility, knowing that it ran, knowing that the configuration worked together, knowing its heat, its tonnage per hour

— why try and reinvent the wheel?"

It has been a long ordeal for the Chinese workers, who have lived virtually sequestered in a motel in nearby San Bernardino with little contact with American society other than occasional visits to places like Disneyland and Chinatown. Their own cooks have trucked lunches to the work site.

As they began to arrive, the Chinese were the subject of protests by labor unions here, angry that the dismantling jobs did not go to American workers in the struggling economy of Southern California.

"These jobs don't belong to those Chinese guys," Joe Perez, executive secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council, in Riverside, said at the time. "They belong to us. We put this thing up, and we should be able to take it down. We want those 300 jobs."

But the protests soon died: the sale of the plant was contingent on employing Shaogang workers, so they could become intimately familiar with the structure they would rebuild.

The deal with Shaogang includes a promise that the 76 acres (31 hectares) on which the

plant stood will be cleared and leveled. The last components are being loaded onto railroad flatcars and onto trucks so big they can travel the highways only after 10 P.M., headed for the Port of Los Angeles.

Two shipments have already arrived in China. The last will leave soon.

At the dismantled plant, the last members of the Chinese work crew are breaking its concrete foundations into chunks that will be used as fill.

"It was like peeling a banana," Mr. MacFadden said. "First, the outer structure came off. Then the equipment itself. The casters. The last thing left was the furnaces, huge ladles."

He looked around the dusty site, where one crew, using a crane, was loading a section of steel frame onto a flatcar, another was leveling the concrete base of the last of six massive elevator shafts, and a third was pulling iron reinforcing bars from piles of broken concrete.

"This is what's left: massive rubble," Mr. MacFadden said. "They've gotten the ladies out of here, the bag house, the water-treatment facility. It's wild. I couldn't believe it would come down so quickly. We're to the

point where everything's come down and nothing is up in its place yet."

It is not certain how the land will be used, he said. There is talk of building a minimill to process scrap steel, or the area might be used as a transport and loading yard for the smaller steel-processing mills around it.

In China, where the economy grew by as much as 13 percent last year, the plant will add to a burgeoning industrial base and feed a voracious appetite for steel.

Richard S. Masco, project engineer for the Diversified Packaging Development Corp., an American subcontractor for Shaogang, said that the Chinese could have the plant up and running in as little as two years.

"These are some of the finest engineering people I have ever run across," said Mr. Masco, who coordinated the work of crews of American subcontractors, including heavy equipment operators, technical advisers and truck drivers. "They are fantastic, organized, everything in its place, everything in its order. The heavy lifts were all engineered to the point of exactly what angle the booms on the cranes were to be."

Mr. Reynolds's recognition of Mr. Adams was symbolized by a handshake on the steps of the government building. It drew a collective gasp from on-lookers and set photographers' shutters snapping. Historians said they thought that no Irish prime minister had met the head of Sinn Féin in the 70 years of partition.

Mr. Reynolds was soundly chastised by unionists for the meeting. The prime minister "rushes in with indecent, obscene haste to have dealings" with Mr. Adams, charged one Ulster Unionist Party politician, David Trimble, in a radio interview.

Asked about this, Mr. Reynolds was indignant. "To those who say, 'Why so soon?' my answer has to be — it is never too soon to save a life and never too soon to stop the killing," he declared before a cluster of microphones.

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IRELAND: IRA-Dublin Talks

Continued from Page 1

fruit in terms of increased international recognition for their cause.

So far, the IRA's unconditional cease-fire has not met with reciprocal concessions from the British. John Major's Conservative government is insisting on some further declaration that the cease-fire will be permanent. He and other members of the government call repeatedly upon Mr. Adams or someone else in a leadership position to use the word "permanent" or something similar as proof of their good intentions.

The British government has not lifted a broadcasting ban on Mr. Adams and other IRA leaders. That means, for example, that his remarks of Tuesday will be spoken by an actor on the BBC's news program.

In what was taken as another sign of British intransigence, barriers between Northern Ireland and Ireland that were taken down by republicans over the last few days were reconstructed by the British Army. In the past, people living close to the border say, some of the barriers had been allowed to remain down for weeks at a time.

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10 Third World States to Offer Their Family Planning Secrets

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Challenging the notion that birth control is a Western idea out of keeping with traditional cultures, 10 developing nations with successful family planning programs will announce here this week that they are establishing an international partnership to share their skills and experience with other Third World countries.

The 10 nations — Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Thailand, Tunisia and Zimbabwe — include Muslim, Buddhist and Christian lands; some poor and some newly richer.

Because they prove family planning can work in a diversity of settings, they are in a sense models for the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development now in session here.

Their program, called "Partners in Population and Development: a South-South Initiative," will be the conference's first tangible result.

Almost all of these developing countries have cut birth and fertility rates drastically in the last decade or two; all have emphasized the importance of women as agents of change, and most have based family planning in community settings, involving local religious leaders in counseling and publicity.

In Indonesia, a Southeast Asian nation with the world's largest Muslim population, family size was nearly halved from 1971 to 1991 — a drop from 5.6 live births per woman to 3.0 — and infant mortality has plunged. Many family planning centers are "clinics without

walls," Haryono Suyono, the state minister for population, said in an interview here. This system was at first born of necessity because of a shortage of doctors, he added.

"We have one doctor for thousands of people," he said. "So we had to build a clinic without walls so that everybody is part of the staff: the *ulamas* (the religious leaders) and half of the village get involved."

Colombia, like Indonesia, has found that offering the widest range of contraceptive options, excepting abortion, has contributed to success. Miguel Trias, executive director of Colombia's preeminent nongovernmental family planning organization, Profamilia, said in an interview here that people on the whole make rational choices.

"We always use what is a rather deprecatory manner has been called the cafeteria approach," he said. "We like to have a lot of methods available so that the couple can choose among many possibilities, many options."

Where family planning often fails, as in northern India, experts say the cause may lie in the lack of choices. Most poor Indian women are forced into sterilization, done in an assembly-line fashion. Fear of the procedure, rather than religious or cultural barriers, turns many women away.

In 30 years in Colombia, the total fertility rate has dropped from 7.1 children for each woman to 2.9. The national population growth rate has fallen from 3.4 percent a year to 1.9 percent.

Experts from successful countries all say that social and

political factors can play a major role in setting the stage for birth control.

In Buddhist Thailand, for example, the extraordinary accomplishment of cutting fertility from more than 6.5 births to 2.1 per woman in a quarter of a century had a lot to do with both government support and the efforts of the nongovernmental Population and Community Development Foundation. Its founder, Meechai Vetravithaya, played on the imagination of a fun-loving, tolerant culture by offering free vasectomies on the king's birthday, blowing up condoms as party balloons and opening a restaurant called "Cabbages and Condoms" to raise money for his organization.

In Tunisia, a Muslim country where abortion is legal and free, the political equality granted to women under the 1956 Code of Individual Rights put a strong base under not only family planning but also other social programs, said Nebiha Gueddada, director-general of the National Office of the Family and Population and a professor of pediatric medicine in Tunis. But Tunisia's history and the intellectual rigor of its Islamic scholars also played a part.

"For 50 years Tunisia has been at the center of Arab civilization," she said. "Muslim experts come to the Zitouna mosque to debate and discuss the teaching of the Koran." But no serious challenges to the role of women have come from the scholars. Tunisia now leads the African continent in family planning, with a population growth rate of only 1.9 percent and an average family size of 3.3 children.

ABORTION: Vatican Objections Stall Compromise

Continued from Page 1

the session adjourned and was to resume Wednesday morning.

The compromise would steer a middle course between the Vatican, which rejects abortion on moral grounds, and family-planning advocates and women's groups, which say that access to safe and legal abortion is a key component of any global population strategy. Some Islamic religious authorities also object to abortion.

Throughout the day Tuesday, the position of the Holy See was the focus of much speculation after its spokesman issued a cryptic press release that praised much of the action plan but said the Vatican "cannot give explicit or implicit support to those parts of the document regarding abortion."

In an interview, the Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, called the proposed compromise on abortion a "basis for discussion."

"It could lead to a formulation on which we could eventually agree," he said.

The apparent softening of the church's position made it easier for countries with strong ties to the Holy See — including Chile, the Philippines, Benin, Malta and Ivory Coast — to back the compromise, moving the conference closer to

its goal of unanimous agreement, said U.S. officials participating in the closed sessions.

"I think we're well on our way to a consensus," Timothy F. Wirth, undersecretary of state for global affairs, said late Tuesday afternoon. The compromise paragraph, proposed by the European Union, was "language we have supported for a long time," he asserted.

Administration officials noted that the compromise language was supported even by Pakistan, a predominantly Muslim country whose prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, inveighed against abortion during a passionate opening speech on Monday.

But the Vatican has never budged on its insistence that the final document abandon even the implication that abortion is legitimate, a demand that U.S. and most other delegations are unwilling to grant. The document makes frequent references to providing "reproductive health services," a category understood by international health experts to include abortion.

"No one should have any illusion that there's going to be some kind of result that causes the Vatican to sign this document," Vice President Al Gore, who heads the U.S. delegation, said after a meeting Tuesday morning with leaders of the Vatican delegation.

ROBBERY: Breakfast at Tiffany's Leaves Plate Clean

Continued from Page 1

bomb-resistant vaults, alarms, hidden cameras, guards and other precautions. Tiffany's was thought to be only slightly less vulnerable than the nation's gold reserves at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

The robbers, however, appeared to breeze through the technical problems with the right combination of timing, tricks and threats, investigators said. It began at 11:40 P.M. on Sunday as the first of two Tiffany security guards on a midnight-to-8 A.M. shift arrived to replace two guards who were inside, waiting to go off duty.

The guard wore jeans and a windbreaker. The police spokesman said, "Obviously

they knew who he was." One

man put an arm around the guard's shoulder and an automatic pistol in his ribs, investigators said.

Following instructions, the police said, the arriving security guard told a guard inside that he was with "my cousins" and was buzzed in. The three guards and a fourth who arrived for work minutes later were bound with duct tape.

In the security office, the intruders obtained a key to the main retail sales room on the ground floor and electronically disabled a set of alarms linked to the merchandise display cases in the room, a spokesman said.

While one robber watched the guards, the other spent

about 20 minutes in the sales room, investigators said.

Then, police said, one robber asked, "Who's going to take me upstairs?" apparently referring to another security office on the second floor where the video cameras were located.

When there were no volunteers, the police quoted the guards as telling them: "He became very irate," and "Don't let me ask again." With that urging, the guard who had been intercepted in the street volunteered.

When they left, the robbers issued a final warning, according to the police, who quoted one as saying: "We know who you are and where you live, so if you say anything to the police we're going to get you."

FRIENDS: On the Steppe, U.S. and Russia Engage in a 'War' in Peace

Continued from Page 1

the Americans relate to us," agreed Arthur Gulko, 26, a Russian captain. "But it turns out most of them are normal guys."

The exercise in peacekeeping activities, which has been in the planning for a year, aroused strong opposition from Russian nationalists, who called it the first step of an American invasion and another plot to weaken a once-great superpower.

Former Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi condemned the exercise, and several dozen Communists and their sympathizers camped outside the training ground here, 1,125 kilometers (700 miles) south-east of Moscow.

Opposition in the Parliament last spring prompted President Boris N. Yeltsin to postpone the maneuvers, originally scheduled for July. But U.S. offers to move the exercise to the United States met with a chilly reception from the cash-strapped Russian Defense Ministry, which could not afford to transport its troops across the Atlantic. And so the nine-day operation began here Friday.

Tolskoye was also the site of a Soviet above-ground, 20-kiloton nuclear explosion in 1954. Americans who conducted tests here say that an hour at the epicenter still gives about as much radiation as one X-ray. Radiation at the exercise site 10 kilometers from the epicenter is normal, they said.

"There are two tourist sites in this area — the natural springs, and ground zero," said Lieutenant Colonel Ray B. Shepherd. The speed with which the world has

changed was evident also at this garrison, now headquarters of the Russian 27th Guards Motorized Rifle Division, formerly based in East Germany.

Tributes to Soviet heroism in World War II and banners calling for the proletariat of the world to unite compete with posters for the movie showing this week at the officers' club — "Emmanuelle." Moreover, in a decided departure from Soviet days, American soldiers and reporters alike were permitted to walk anywhere on base without escort and talk to anyone without a chaperone.

"We have no secrets — no secret maps, no secret cadres, no secret equipment," said Colonel Nikolai Malyshev.

Serie experts in Moscow said the exercise was mostly of symbolic value. But officers here said that, while it may have started as a political exercise, both sides were now learning from each other.

Cuba's Woes Affect Country Folk, Too

Village's Cohesion Suffers, But There's No Rush to Flee

By Tim Golden

New York Times Service

LA FE, Cuba — There are no rafts in the quiet gulf that presses up to this small town on Cuba's western end, only children splashing around under the hot late-summer sun and fishing boats tethered to the shore.

Though some hungry townsfolk have taken to stealing food from their neighbors' homes, no one has yet tried to steal any of the boats. In a town whose name translates as Faith, no one seems to have turned decisively against the Revolution.

But stories of the thousands of desperate people fleeing the island have dominated conversation for weeks. The people of La Fe are asking the same questions asked by those who take to the rafts, and getting many of the same answers.

"What can you hope for?" demanded Lázaro Rodríguez, a young laborer who is the father of three small children. "There is no future here."

Among the great majority of Cubans, the ones who have stayed, there are some who cling to the Revolution's promise of a more developed society and others who, on its worst days, remember things as having been worse before.

There are people, especially in the provinces, who could not imagine abandoning the homeland. And there are those who would leave in a flash but will not risk their lives to be confined indefinitely at a U.S. base.

Yet even for some of the die-hard revolutionaries in Havana who look on the continuing spectacle of the rafts with disgust or disbelief, the exodus seems to have heightened a sense of urgency about Cuba's steep economic decline.

"At the beginning, we thought all of this could come apart," said a woman studying to be an army

counterintelligence officer. She was referring to the hijackings of state-owned boats and a riot in Havana that prompted the government to start letting people leave the island freely last month.

"Maybe it will help that they leave," the woman said. "In the provinces people are more tranquil. But they have to struggle to eat, and they get crazy."

As in the past, the bitterness of Cubans' private complaints may be a poor measure of their patience with the Communist government that Fidel Castro brought to power 35 years ago.

The government has been quick to stop the daily power blackouts and to put scarce cooking oil back in the stores. Some rationed foods that for months existed only on the thriving black market have become available again.

But what the government has not provided is any clear sign that it will take the sort of radical measures that foreign economic advisers say are needed if Cuba is to salvage its crumbling industrial plant, revive food production in the countryside and attract foreign investment.

The question I ask myself is the same one that I think everyone else asks: What is going to happen here? A 48-year-old architect said in his home in a working-class Havana neighborhood. "And I cannot see a way out of this, not in the direction we are heading now."

As a stream of his friends have traveled abroad on professional delegations and defected, the man said, he has only struggled harder to survive in Cuba. Though he does not hesitate to criticize the government elite, he appreciates the Revolution's social achievements.

But even with a good job, he earns only 340 pesos a month, about \$4 at the black-market exchange rate.



Rwandan refugee children in Goma, Zaire, waiting to have identity pictures taken in the UN's effort to reunite families.

Tutsi Troops Move Into UN 'Safe Zone'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — Troops of Rwanda's Tutsi-dominated government moved Tuesday into UN-protected "safe zones" in the southwest, where hundreds of thousands of Hutus have fled for fear of revenge attacks.

As many as 150 soldiers of the new government moved into the protection zone set up by French troops, who withdrew last month, said Shahrar Khan, the UN special representative for Rwanda.

Platoons went to Cyangugu, Gikongoro and Kibuye to secure a radio relay station, a tea factory and local government offices, Mr. Khan said.

The move contradicted earlier statements by the government that its first personnel in the region would be civilians. The only civilian officials there were four customs agents on the Rwanda-Zaire border.

The Rwanda Patriotic Front soldiers are likely to bring the entire area under government control within a month, he said.

"It doesn't mean that the date the RPF completes its presence in the sector we will withdraw," Mr. Khan said.

He said the UN troops might remain in the zone despite the presence of government soldiers. The transition from UN to government control in the sector is being controlled jointly with the government, he said.

French troops moved into Rwanda from Zaire on June 23 and established the protection zone as a sanctuary for hundreds of thousands of frightened Hutu fleeing the advance of the Patriotic Front troops. Mr. Khan said the United Nations puts the number of refugees in the zone at 480,000, down from a high of 1.2 million.

An estimated 500,000 people, mostly Tutsi civilians, were massacred in three months of fighting and ethnic slaughter in Rwanda. Many of the Hutu were afraid the Patriotic Front would kill them in retaliation.

President Pasteur Bizimungu, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu and their cabinet ministers have been touring the country, trying to raise public confidence in the new government. (A.P., Reuters)

Seoul Questions Fresh U.S.-North Korea Contacts

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — South Korea's foreign minister is undertaking a hastily scheduled visit to Washington this week amid rising fear in South Korea that the United States might be getting overly friendly with the Communist government in the North.

The minister, Han Sung Joo, is expected to convey to the Clinton administration the nagging worries in Seoul about Washington's increasing contacts with North Korea — just as a U.S. government team is preparing for a visit to Pyongyang next weekend.

South Korea fears that, amid U.S. efforts to persuade the North to give up its alleged nuclear weapons program and, ultimately, to abandon communism, Pyongyang could start to rival Seoul as an American partner.

Policy makers and journalists in South Korea have worked themselves into a state of near-

Junior Kim in Charge, Seoul Analysts Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — North Korea has suggested that Kim Jong Il is now carrying out the duties of head of state, a report in Seoul said Tuesday.

The state-funded Naewoo Press, which monitors and analyzes North Korean media, said that Kim Jong Il had indirectly "exchanged greetings" with the presidents of Sudan and Mali, according to North Korea's Central Radio.

Mr. Kim's greetings were passed on by Vice President Pak Sung Chul during a visit to Libya.

The fact that Kim Jong Il exchanged greetings through a North Korean government delegation with foreign heads of state and that it was reported by the official media suggest that Kim Jong Il is virtually carrying out the duties of head of state, Naewoo Press said.

Kim Il Sung, who died July 8, designated his eldest son as his political heir. But the junior Kim has not yet been formally named as state president or party chief. (Reuters, AFP)

panic at the thought that Washington might strike an independent diplomatic deal with the North.

U.S. officials deny any possibility of a break with Seoul. Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and other officials presumably will assure Mr. Han that the U.S.-South Korea alliance is still strong.

Whether or not Mr. Han's worries are well-founded, there has been a remarkable change in U.S.-North Korean relations since the start of the summer.

Less than three months ago, relations between Washington and Pyongyang were icy. Clinton administration officials repeatedly declared that North Korea was a menace to the region and one of the most serious threats to world peace.

North Korean radio returned the compliment in daily blasts at U.S. policy.

But now, U.S.-North Korea negotiations are moving ahead so fast that the U.S. delegation going to Pyongyang is expected to discuss, among other things, possible sites for a U.S. diplomatic mission in North Korea.

The United States has never had diplomatic relations with the North.

The foreign policy team of

Authors Allege Cannibalism In 1960s China

Reuters

NEW YORK — A new book alleges that Chinese government cafeterias served human flesh after Communist Party officials ordered "class enemies" eaten during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

The publisher, Times Books, said classified documents used for the book indicated "the biggest episode of cannibalism in modern times" occurred in south China, mostly in 1967.

"China Wakes," written by Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn, who are married, says that government cafeterias not only served human flesh but displayed corpses dangling from meathooks, according to the publisher.

The authors were Beijing correspondents for The New York Times in 1988-93 and won a Pulitzer Prize.

The other is to persuade Washington not to sign a peace treaty with North Korea, excluding South Korea.

The foreign policy team of

An End to the Anastasia Mystery? Maybe

By Michael Specter

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Saying they have resolved one of the enduring mysteries of 20th century history, a Russian government commission reported Tuesday that Princess Anastasia was indeed murdered along with her family by the Bolsheviks in 1918.

The commission, directed by Deputy Prime Minister Yuri F. Yarov, reached its conclusions after two years of forensic, anthropological and molecular analysis of nine skeletons found in a shallow pit near the city of Ekaterinburg.

An article revealing the commission's findings appeared on the front page of Tuesday's issue of the newspaper Sevodnya. Although a news release issued Tuesday stated flatly that Anastasia's bones were lying with those of her father, Czar Nicholas II, and all but two of the other members of her family, the commission stopped short of releasing the entire report, saying it wanted to wait until experts from Britain who had already worked on the analysis reviewed the findings.

If true, however, the report could bring to an end one of the most bizarre and intriguing quests of the century: Did the young princess slip away to safety? Could she have been living all this time in the West?

Over the years women claiming to be Anastasia have surfaced almost as often as Elvis impersonators, and her fate has been debated as vigorously, and as frequently, as the chain of events leading to the murder of President John F. Kennedy. An entire industry — of royalists, immigrants, anti-communists, and above all romantics — has grown up and thrived on the conjecture that Anastasia survived the brutal murder of her family. Molecular evidence, whatever it shows, is unlikely to silence the storm.

"This 'me they think they have found her,' said Edward Radzinsky, author of "The Last Czar," an extremely detailed, best-selling history of the events leading to the execution of Czar Nicholas II, his family and their retinue on the morning of July 17, 1918. "For you in the West it is incredible news. For me, there are many other questions. When they find Alexei and Maria then it will be sensational. But for you, I think, the legend will never end."

The report said that the bones of Alexei, the heir to the throne, and Maria, his older sis-

ter, were not among those found with the family. Mr. Radzinsky, a member of the commission, said in an interview Tuesday that he was aware of the findings but not that the government had decided to release them.

He said he had assumed that there would be no announcement until every scientist who had studied the issue signed off on the final papers. Queen Elizabeth II of England is scheduled to visit Russia next month, and the article in Sevodnya suggested that the government wanted to announce its findings then.

The story surrounding Anastasia's escape was one of the

sustaining myths of Communist times. But there was never any proof to support it, and few who knew much about Lenin — who personally ordered the executions — believed that he would have permitted mercy to be directed toward any member of the royal family.

"In the West they never understood the nature of the Bolsheviks," said Geli T. Ryabov, who has written often on the czar's death. "They killed tens of millions of people and they never spared anyone. It was a nice legend about Anastasia, but always only a legend."

After the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917, Czar Nicholas, Czarina Alexandra and their

five children were sent into exile in eastern Russia. They lived there until the next year, when they were shot in the basement of a house in Ekaterinburg. For political reasons, Lenin allowed speculation about the whereabouts of the family. Eventually the government announced that only the czar had been killed.

In 1991, a grave was discovered in Ekaterinburg with nine bodies. They were thought to be those of five members of the imperial family, three servants and the family doctor.

Russian anthropologists tentatively identified the remains as belonging to the imperial family, a conclusion that was later supported by a team of six American experts.

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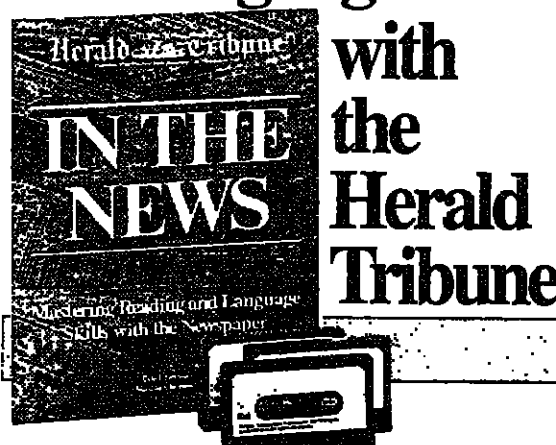
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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

India's Dirty Little War

A relentless, deadly struggle goes on and on in India's mainly Muslim state of Kashmir, where New Delhi is trying to crush forces seeking independence or union with Pakistan. The violence comes from both sides, but India's obdurate insistence on resolving a political problem by force has increasingly enmeshed it in a campaign of lawless state terrorism. The ugly results are documented in a new study by Human Rights Watch/Asia. Regrettably, Washington, instead of raising its voice to defend human rights, has lowered it in an effort to improve commercial and diplomatic ties. The United States may have little power to deter India from repression, but the Clinton administration should assert American disapproval more forthrightly.

Kashmir's political status has been disputed almost since the subcontinent was partitioned in 1947. A local Muslim uprising drew armed support from Pakistan. The Hindu maharajah then called in Indian troops who recaptured most of his lost territory. The two countries have confronted each other over tense cease-fire lines ever since. Meanwhile, on the Indian side, a promised plebiscite was never held, and the state was formally incorporated into India in 1954. Separatist agitation continued on and off, flaring again into open conflict in 1989.

Some pro-Pakistan militant groups have resorted to terrorist deeds like kidnapping, assassination and extortion and even to common crime. No political grievance can justify such acts. But Human Rights Watch/Asia reports that Indian forces, which are obliged to follow higher standards, have resorted to re-

tal killings and burning down villages. They are also said to be executing many suspects without trial: 200 in the first half of this year and 50 in one month alone, according to local human rights groups. There are also many reports of torture and "disappearances," two other common features of state terrorism.

India insists that it has prosecuted some responsible for these crimes, but it has offered no information about such prosecutions. The U.S. State Department, in its latest annual human rights report, said there was "little evidence that the responsible officials received appropriate punishment."

Until this year, American officials were equally candid in their public statements. But more recently, after New Delhi warned that continued human rights criticism could damage relations, the Clinton administration has gone silent on the subject. Meanwhile, India has aggressively courted help from the likes of China and Iran to block condemnation by the UN Human Rights Commission.

The Clinton administration needs to find a firm and consistent voice on human rights, whether in powerful countries like India and China or puny ones like Haiti and Cuba. Selective denunciations carry no moral authority. Criticizing the weak but not the strong is bullying, not leadership.

Meanwhile India, which captured the world's moral imagination with Gandhi's nonviolent struggle for independence, is now in the unflattering company of countries that use deadly force to keep their unhappy citizens in line.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Real Solution for Cuba

"To find a real solution," says Cuba's delegate to so far slow-moving talks with the United States in New York, "you have to deal with the causes of the emigration." On that basic point, Ricardo Alarcon is on the mark. The emigration issues lying between the two countries arise from fundamental causes and cannot usefully be treated apart from them. The Clinton administration's effort to distinguish an emigration agenda from a broader political agenda is artificial and cannot be sustained.

Still, Mr. Alarcon's complaint is itself inadequate, one-sided and unresponsive to the full requirements — and opportunities — of the new crisis in U.S.-Cuban relations. For he wishes to treat only one of the "causes" of Cuban emigration, the American embargo, which feeds the misery pushing desperate freedom-seeking Cubans to dangerous flight. He altogether ignores a second and deeper cause, Fidel Castro's one-party — or, more accurately, one-man — rule. The embargo plays into the Cuban Communist leader's hands now by handing him a nationalist banner. But in fact the regime is cause, not consequence, of the embargo. End the regime, and there will be no embargo.

The trouble is that President Bill Clinton has handicapped his own diplomacy — kept himself from raising the larger issue of the Cuban Communist regime — by refusing to put the American embargo on the table at the same time.

He has done so by following his Republican predecessors in embracing the agenda of one hard-line faction among the Miami Cubans. This faction favors an embargo to put pressure on Havana. Similarly, it favors limiting as much as possible what is for Havana the safety valve of emigration. It is scandalous to learn now that although the United States agreed in the 1980s to admit 20,000 Cubans a year, only 11,000 visas were granted in the eight years that the agreement has been in play.

Does the administration not believe that the United States should be contributing to freedom in Cuba, not to misery and not to the possibility of explosion? Has it not noted that the Cold War, which made Cuba a necessary American security concern, is over? Certainly the embargo should be on the table. So should a transition to a democratic Cuba. There the true American interest lies.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Get On With the Trade Bill

The minority leader in the Senate, Bob Dole, says there is no need to rush on a trade bill, arguing that there would be no harm in putting it over until next year. We think he is wrong. We also think he is taking his party, with its admirable modern free-trade history, onto new and risky political ground. This bill will bring U.S. law into conformity with the world trade agreement finally negotiated this year. The agreement was a project that, to their credit, the Reagan and Bush administrations both vigorously pursued. The Clinton administration has finished it up but has not much changed its contours.

In expanding the volume of world trade, the pact would have an enormously healthy effect on the U.S. and other world economies. Some industries nonetheless resist because they would lose protected status. Other critics claim — they are wrong — that the pact could lead to a weakening of U.S. labor and environmental standards and loss of sovereignty.

Delay at this moment is a bad idea. The trade talks went on for seven years. Members of Congress and parties at interest were richly consulted throughout by three administrations. U.S. failure to approve the result could be a setback to approval worldwide. The House Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees (Mr. Dole is a member of Finance) are well along in the process of producing a bill that under the well-established fast-track rules that govern such matters would then be put to an up-or-down vote in both houses before adjournment. The process ought to go forward.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, chairman of the Finance Committee, followed Mr. Dole on the Senate floor last

month. The trade bill, he said, represents "an enormous opportunity." He continued: "A curious left and right alliance has risen up against it. I think we can answer their questions. We will certainly have an opportunity." In the end, the chairman said, "there will be more jobs, more wealth and more revenue for the federal government." That was the basis on which "a substantially unanimous Finance Committee" had approved its version of the bill. Senator Dole had been part of that action. "One of the leaders," he should stay a leader on the bill and work for its passage now.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

A Changed Vision After Cairo

Never have the economic and environmental effects of population growth had such serious implications for the future of mankind. The UN Conference on Population and Development in Cairo has accordingly attracted widespread interest. The long-term success of the Cairo conference will not be reflected in its final document, but rather in the fact that the latest knowledge on the interrelationship between education, health care, the status of women and population change is now widely spread through the media. It is up to the people of the South to decide how to put that knowledge to use. But the North has another responsibility: to lead the transition to a more environmentally sound mode of development that the world as a whole can afford.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Subcontinent Doesn't Need Indian Ballistic Missiles

By Sumit Ganguly and Mitchell Reiss

WASHINGTON — India will soon decide whether to start mass-producing and deploying its short-range ballistic missile, the Prithvi, which can carry nuclear weapons. New Delhi should resist such a move. It would damage Indian security, trigger a ballistic-missile arms race with Pakistan, risk destabilizing an already volatile region, and increase the chances of a fourth war between the two major military powers in South Asia.

With a 500-kilogram warhead, the Prithvi missile has a range of 250 kilometers, but its inaccuracy leads many analysts to suspect that it is really designed to carry nuclear weapons.

R. James Woolsey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has stated that India could build nuclear bombs within a short time if it decided to do so, and that South Asia is the "most probable prospect" for a nuclear war. Tensions have been aggravated by a recent assertion by Nawaz Sharif, the former prime minister of Pakistan, that his country has a nuclear weapon.

New Delhi is understandably proud of the scientific and technological prowess that the Prithvi represents. And it has

legitimate security concerns on both its western and northern flanks. Relations with Pakistan remain tense, as the two sides continue to joust over Kashmir and quarrel in a host of lesser disputes. Although India signed a series of confidence-building measures with China in September 1993, New Delhi is wary about Beijing's military buildup, its continued testing of nuclear weapons and its aspirations for Asian leadership.

However, deploying the Prithvi would be contrary to India's strategic interests. The missile cannot deter Beijing because it cannot reach China's main population centers. For that reason, New Delhi is developing a longer-range missile, the Agni, which should be ready in a few years. The Prithvi also would add little to India's military superiority over Pakistan, which it has defeated in three wars. Nor would it stop Pakistan from continuing its support of Kashmiri militants.

Further, Pakistan would be compelled to match India's missile deployments by deploying the M-11 ballistic missiles it has received from China. Currently,

these missiles are in storage crates, un assembled. Pakistani officials have privately told the Clinton administration that Pakistan would immediately assemble and deploy the M-11 should India start up the Prithvi production line.

Neither India nor Pakistan could afford the costs of a ballistic-missile arms race. Each would be obliged to devote ever greater resources to missile programs and, as a hedge, to nuclear weapons as well. Major lenders and aid donors, such as Japan and Germany, would take a jaundiced view of scarce financial and scientific resources being used in this way.

Deployment of the Prithvi would aggravate New Delhi's relations with Washington, which launched a major initiative earlier this year to freeze nuclear and ballistic missile programs in the region. The Clinton administration is discussing the transfer of technology to improve the safety and security of the nuclear reactors used by India to generate electricity. It is inconceivable that the U.S. Congress would allow this in the face of ballistic missile deployments.

More worrisome from India's perspective is that the U.S. Congress might react to the Prithvi deployment by rethinking the wisdom of the Pressler amendment, which has prevented Pakistan from receiving U.S. military and economic assistance since 1990 because of Islamabad's nuclear weapons program. The amendment was not intended to give India a free hand to develop its own ballistic-missile and nuclear programs. If the amendment is lifted, India will have achieved for Pakistan what Pakistan has been unable to achieve for itself.

Indian officials and analysts have so far dismissed these points. They have contended that ballistic missiles are not very different from the advanced jet aircraft that are already present in the region and that they will contribute to deterrence. Such arguments overlook the special characteristics of ballistic missiles and the strategic environment in which they would be deployed.

Because they fly very fast and high, they are far less likely than aircraft to be shot down. They cannot be recalled after launching. Hundreds of ballistic missiles in the subcontinent would strain fragile command and control links, increasing the chance of accidental launching.

Psychologically, ballistic missile deployments would make each side feel far more vulnerable and less secure than before. At the very least, they would introduce one more element of uncertainty into an already strained relationship.

To prevent a ruinous preemptive military strike, each side would be sorely tempted to adopt a launch-on-warning strategy. Given the short distances involved — Lahore, Islamabad, Bombay and New Delhi could all be reached within ten minutes of a launching — missile forces would require instantaneous decisions made under enormous pressure on the basis of inadequate information. This is a recipe for disaster.

A ballistic-missile arms race in South Asia would not necessarily lead to war, but it would undoubtedly increase the level of mistrust and anxiety in an already tense region and exponentially enlarge the degree of devastation should a new war occur between India and Pakistan.

Deploying Prithvi would not enhance India's security vis-à-vis China or provide a meaningful advantage over Pakistan. It would offend international lenders and greatly irritate relations with the United States. Self-interest alone should persuade Indian decision-makers not to deploy the missile.

Sumit Ganguly is a professor of political science at City University of New York's Hunter College in New York. Mitchell Reiss is a guest scholar at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Making Waves in the Murky Nuclear Potion

By S. Nihal Singh

DUBAI — The assertion by former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif that Pakistan has an atom bomb is a disturbing development for peace in the subcontinent. If indeed it is true that Pakistan has a bomb, it will come as no surprise to the world. But the claim by a person who should know destabilizes an equilibrium that has been painfully constructed.

Pakistan and India have maintained a calculated ambiguity on their nuclear status. Both say that although they are capable of making nuclear weapons, their programs are geared to peaceful purposes. Pakistanis in some authority have declared in the past that they had the bomb, but this is the first time a former prime minister has acknowledged it.

Nawaz Sharif's motive in making the Aug. 23 pronouncement, whose import he fully knew, was primarily domestic. He was trying to embarrass his arch rival, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. He decided that he had more to gain from the embarrassment it would cause her than he would lose in the international repercussions it would have.

India's reaction was predictable, with Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao saying that his country could quickly assemble the bomb to meet a threat. He needed to reassure his people that with this seeming confirmation of Pakistan's possession of the bomb, his government was mindful of India's security interests. The stance of calculated ambiguity on the bomb was important for India and

Pakistan for retaining the nuclear option while declaring that they did not actually possess the bomb. Also, it made the task of the two countries' interlocutors, especially the United States, easier in their efforts to cap, if not roll back, the nuclear programs. Nawaz Sharif's declaration means that it will be difficult for either country to display greater flexibility.

While India exploded a nuclear device in 1974, Pakistan's nuclear program has assumed a greater domestic salience because it is being increasingly equated with nationhood. Benazir's late father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, vowed that his countrymen would eat grass to acquire a nuclear capability. Any effort to forgo the bomb is equated with treason.

Neither India nor Pakistan has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. New Delhi's consistent stand has been that the treaty is inequitable, and it is no secret that it views retention of the nuclear option with an eye on a possible threat from nuclear-armed China. Pakistan says it will sign the treaty when India does, knowing the Indian position.

Washington has recognized for some time that no Pakistani or Indian government can sign the nonproliferation treaty and survive in office. It has sought to get the two countries to agree to a regime approaching the treaty — in effect, trying to have them cap their programs.

The United States now recognizes the Chinese dimension of the Indian approach, but a U.S.-inspired proposal, first articulated by Pakistan, for a conference of India and Pakistan with the United States, Russia and China did not fly because New Delhi suspected that it would have nothing to gain from it, apart from the absurdity of converting China into a possible guarantor.

Nawaz Sharif's declaration comes at an awkward time for the Bhutto government. Islamabad's efforts have been aimed to getting the country out of the ambit of the Pressler Amendment, which bars the United States from granting military assistance until the president can testify to Pakistan's nuclear virginity. A consignment of F-16s, ordered and paid for by Pakistan, remains in the United States. A conditional American offer to release them on the basis of a Pakistani commitment on nuclear policy has got nowhere.

Pakistani officials have of course denied Nawaz Sharif's claim. But the United States, still struggling to resolve the North Korean nuclear crisis, can hardly welcome this new twist to the subcontinent's nuclear capabilities.

Washington's initial reaction has been to let the domestic storm in Pakistan blow over. But with Pakistan's tactic of seeking to embarrass India on the disputed Kashmir state at every forum it can, there is greater incentive for India to exploit its neighbor's embarrassment on the bomb.

International Herald Tribune.

'Never Again' in Rwanda Means the United States Can't Walk Away

By S. Frederick Starr

WASHINGTON — The cycle of horror in Rwanda is far from over. This became clear last week to members of an American presidential mission touring the region. Led by Representative Donald Payne, Democrat of New Jersey, and C. Payne Lucas of Africa, the multinational delegation, of which I was a part, inspected the vast refugee camps at Goma, Zaire, met with officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and visited hospital and aid facilities in the war-torn Rwandan capital of Kigali.

The group also met with the president and prime minister of the new government formed by the Rwanda Popular Front and interviewed the president and minister of defense of Burundi, the country adjoining Rwanda that could be swept into the holocaust of remorseless killing that cost some 1 million lives in Rwanda itself.

True, the picture we saw had a few bright spots. Americans can take pride in the way the U.S. armed forces and private

groups opened supply routes to Rwanda and provided water and sanitation that cut the death rate at the sprawling refugee camps from several thousand a day to barely 100. Beyond this, the Tutsi-dominated government in Kigali seems ready to welcome Hutu into positions of leadership and to discipline members of its army who engage in reprisals against those suspected of having participated in this April's genocide. And in Burundi, a few sober voices genuinely seek reconciliation and democracy as an alternative to a further blood bath in their country.

Yet we also detected danger signs on every side. More than 2 million Hutu refugees from Rwanda have created makeshift cities in Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi. Among them are thousands who participated in the genocide. The former government of Rwanda never surrendered and instead called for tactical retreat across the border. Its leaders are now in the camps. They have enough money to pay the 25,000-man Hutu army, which is also in the camps and still partially armed.

This government in exile is able to maintain a network of tens of thousands of militiamen throughout the camp system. It clearly intends to return to Rwanda and eventually reclaim the reins of power. Until then, the Hutu army and militia forces have shown themselves to be ready to murder anyone who sets out for home on his own.

Many may soon choose to do so. The approach of the rainy season is threatening to reverse recent gains in sanitation in the camps. Disease-bearing flies already are resistant to several powerful pesticides. Thus, the refugees are caught in a deadly grip between their own exile government and the forces of nature.

The new government in Rwanda

can offer little encouragement to those in the camps who yearn to return to a normal life rather than participate in a new round of butchery. With neither electricity nor working telephones in its half-deserted capital, it is incapable of providing even the most rudimentary services to the traumatized population. And if further strife erupts, can this Kigali government really control its army of AK-47-wielding 16-year-olds?

Burundi too, remains a tinderbox. Only last October some 100,000 people were slaughtered in the country. The international community scarcely took notice. Members of the mission sensed that Burundi's acting president, Pasteur Bizimungu, understands the need for ethnic reconciliation and democracy. But only days before we arrived in the capital, Bujumbura, there were rumors of a coup, and nightly murders in both the city and the countryside have continued for months. These acts of violence are the work of rival ethnic bands, many inflamed by calls for genocide spread by a clandestine Hutu radio station.

What, if anything, can be done to avert further horrors in Rwanda and Burundi? The former Rwandan army ensconced in the refugee camp near Goma in Zaire must be disarmed. United Nations forces are not authorized to carry out this mission, which will require the cooperation of Zaire's dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko. The United States must work to broker this deal, distasteful though it may be.

Leaders of the former government and army must be separated from the camps at Goma in order to prevent further intimidation of

those seeking to leave peacefully and repatriate themselves.

The United States and other countries must provide the aid to re-establish rudimentary infrastructure in Rwanda. Private organizations should redouble their efforts to improve sanitation in the camps. The U.S. Air Force should again be charged with ferrying supplies as needed.

The United States must work with other countries to establish an international tribunal to bring those responsible for the genocide to justice. This is an essential for reconciliation among the ethnically divided population of Rwanda. It would provide the strongest possible signal to Burundi as well.

The United States should undertake each of these tasks in concert with other countries, through the United Nations or other groupings. This should not be America's responsibility alone, but it should provide leadership. America did, after all, sit on the sidelines while a million people were hacked to death in April. This passivity crippled the ability of the United Nations to take action when it was most needed.

Now U.S. attention has shifted to Haiti and Cuba, as if America has somehow fulfilled its moral and political obligations in Central Africa. Nothing could be further from the truth. To walk away from Rwanda and Burundi would be to admit that we have learned nothing from the other instances of genocide in this century. It is time to say "Never again" and to mean it.

The writer is president of the Aspen Institute. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Singing Ireland's Sad Entanglement

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK — "It's Over!" Read a headline in The Belfast Telegraph when the Irish Republican Army announced a cessation of its war against British rule in Northern Ireland. This time, it may be so. But you can be sure there will be no cease-fire in Ireland's truly abiding conflict, the war of words.

Other disputes between kindred peoples may have lasted longer and involved bigger pieces of territory. But no quarrel I can think of has generated more eloquent speeches, songs, novels and plays, and more realms of poetry, than that in the Emerald Isle. Here if nowhere else, in Shelley's memorable phrase, poets have been the unknown legislators of mankind.

Alas, it cannot be said that this has helped the quest for peace. The songs, the slogans and heroic folktales all have tended to harden the conflict between Republicans who want a united Ireland and unionists who wish indefinitely to remain part of Britain.

This is notably the case in Belfast during the summertime "marching season," when contending communities emerge from their respective barricades to cheer parades that resound with drum and brass and martial songs laced with fighting words.

The North's Protestants know by heart the scores of songs recalling the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, when James II, a

papist and a Stuart, was beaten by William of Orange. Pathos mingles with defiance in the opposing songs of the North's Catholic minority, which keep fresh the memory of abundant tragedies past. The presentiment of death forms a common theme, as in the poignant song "Londonderry Air":

Oh darlin' boy, the pipes, the pipes are calling
From glen to glen, and down the mountainside
The summer's gone and all the roses falling
It's you, it's you must go and I must bid adieu
But come ye back when summer's in the meadow
Or when the valley's hushed and white with snow
I'll be here in sunshine and in shadow
Oh darlin' boy, I love you, love you so.

Poetry comforts, but it also keeps alive the sorrows of defeat, betrayal and sacrifice long past. When Beethoven, the Risak press lord, learned of the disastrous Easter Rebellion in 1916, he called his Irish friend Tom Healy (later the first governor-general of the Irish Free State), and this exchange followed: "Is there a rebellion?" "There is!" "When did it break

out?" "When Strongbow invaded Ireland!" "When will it end?" "When Cromwell gets out of Ireland!" (As every Irish nationalist knows, Strongbow was a Norman who invaded in 1170.)

Still, all this eloquence flows from the tragic entanglement resulting from England's attempt to change, even eliminate the culture and religion of a different people.

To that end, Scottish Protestants colonized Ulster. Catholics were denied political rights, land laws enthroned a Protestant ascendancy, recurrent popular uprisings were crushed and their leaders hanged.

The meaning of this history was wisely expressed by George Bernard Shaw, Dublin-bred and a Protestant, whose other political judgments were often foolish. But on the matter of Ireland, he was surely right in his preface, written in 1971, to "John Bull's Other Island":

"Nationalism stands between Ireland and the light of the world. Nobody of any intelligence more than a man with a broken arm likes having it set. A healthy nation is as unconscious of its nationality as a healthy man of his bones. But if you break a nation's nationality, it will think of nothing else but getting it set again."

Ireland's war of words is just one expression of that pain.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Abyssinian's Visit

PARIS — King Menelik of Abyssinia is coming northward with the object of obtaining a recognition of his independence. He may not reach Rome until he has visited all the other capitals, in order to proclaim in unmistakable terms that he does not mean to be regarded as the protégé of Italy. Now that African questions are absorbing the attention of European Powers, his visit has a special significance. Abyssinia, by its geographical situation, between the Red Sea on one side and the Lower Nile on the other, may become an important factor in the great African problem, which is still far from a solution.

1919: Liberty Replica

BORDEAUX — At the mouth of the Gironde River was laid this morning (Sept. 6) the corner-

stone of the replica of the statue of Liberty which will commemorate the arrival of the first American troops in France.

1944: Poor G.I.s in Paris

PARIS — [From our New York edition:] For the first time since the war began the American soldier is a poor man. With his high rate of pay the G.I. has been a comparative plutocrat in most parts of the world, but when he comes into Paris now he finds that the old American dollar is a puny sort of thing which is good for little more than a tip. Under the Germans, prices rose to fantastic heights. American soldiers go into a Paris restaurant thinking they have come to cover anything they may eat or drink. Then, when the bill comes there comes that awful moment when a man realizes he has bought something he cannot pay for.

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OPINION

A Major Advance in Cairo
Against Genital Mutilation

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In all the talk, hope and fury about the Cairo conference, one agreed sentence has received almost no public or press attention. That is a pity. The sentence is of importance to women specifically, but it touches every man because it is an achievement for human rights and human decency.

The sentence is to be treated for still another reason. It was inspired not by governments, international agencies or great political or religious movements but by individuality — the individual determination by a small number of people that a dreadful cruelty should not endure.

The grass-roots workers against this cruelty put themselves at risk. The declaration will give them status and authority.

In the forthcoming Cairo declaration, the sentence reads: "Governments are urged to prohibit female genital mutilation wherever it exists and to give vigorous support to efforts among non-government and community organizations and religious institutions to eliminate such practices."

For centuries, nobody cared that every day thousands of human beings were put to the knife, in a form of torture that could leave them permanently damaged, physically or mentally, or shorten their lives.

All these human beings are girls or very young women. The specially sad thing was that the sufferers did not really grasp that they were victims. They thought that was the way things had to be for them, being female.

Then, here and there, people said they did care and how dreadful it was, female genital mutilation: the excision of the clitoris or all or part of the labia minora or part of the labia majora, the sewing together of sides of the vulva, all without anesthesia, to prolong virginity and reduce the threat of female sexual pleasure.

Two million times a year it still happens — 80 million living victims. But most of the people who said they cared did not actually do anything. Colonial or independent rulers in the 28 African countries where the practice is common, foreign governments or international agencies, all did nothing. They did not want to risk "interfering with local customs."

Journalism and a few major West

ern women's organizations spared a little time and heart — a little.

But now some people are beginning not only to care but to do. Nobody ever brought them together in united, well-funded large organizations. They are just people, maybe a few thousand around the world, who decided that as individuals they could not stand it anymore.

Some Western women are among them, contributing with their talents, energies and money. Most of the small group of doers are African women. They have known the mutilation knife and want to spare their daughters — everybody's daughters.

They call themselves "grass-roots" workers. They go into the villages and towns of their countries talking, talking with mothers and with women trained to mutilate. Whenever they can they talk with officials of their countries. They put themselves at risk physically and socially.

There are a few in the United States. One of them is Mimi Ramsey, mutilated at age 5 in Ethiopia, who came to America about 20 years ago. She says mutilation is practiced in the United States by some immigrants from Africa. She searches out African families, using money earned from nursing to travel the country, talking and pleading.

Efua Dorkenoo, born in Ghana, helped put together an organization called Forward and an anti-mutilation project in Ghana. This Wednesday, Queen Elizabeth II will honor Ms. Dorkenoo and Britain by making her an honorary officer of the Order of the British Empire.

By now, a little bouquet of organizations, small and underfunded, exist in the West to fight genital mutilation. Information can be obtained, among other places, from Equality Now, P.O. Box 20646, Columbus Circle Station, New York, N.Y. 10023, telephone/fax 212-586-0906.

Nobody expects the sentence urging prohibition of genital mutilation to wipe it out. But generation after generation, the world would not even consider the idea of international prohibition. The declaration at least will give the grass-roots workers status and authority.

Who knows, it might even spur the U.S. Agency for International Development, Unicef and the World Bank to contribute more than a pittance from their fat budgets.

Anyway, for the small group of individuals who made Cairo a landmark in the struggle against female genital mutilation, three things are certainly now in order. They are attention, funds and embraces.

The New York Times.

Of a Mouse and Friends, and Passage From Cell to Liberty

By Léon Bancal

Fifty years ago this Wednesday, Mickey Mouse was welcomed back to France as a symbol of the Allied liberation by Léon Bancal, editor of the *Marseille Daily Le Provençal*. Mr. Bancal (1893-1966) gave the welcome in a sequel to an editorial he had written two years earlier. "Au Revoir, Mickey," had appeared on Oct. 1, 1942, in *Le Petit Marseillais* after the German occupiers banned American films.

"The times we are living through are not for smiling," he wrote then. Indeed they were not, as he was soon reminded — and as he recounted in 1944 in "Bonjour, Mickey," translated here by Arthur Higbee for the *International Herald Tribune*.

MARSEILLE — Hello, Mickey! You're back! You haven't aged a bit. You're always the same, with your little bubble nose, your fan-shaped ears, legs like wires and shoes of a kind we haven't seen around here for a long time. How happy the children will be to see you again! And their parents, too!

You didn't come back alone. We were hoping you wouldn't. I'm not just talking about your faithful companions: the delicate and

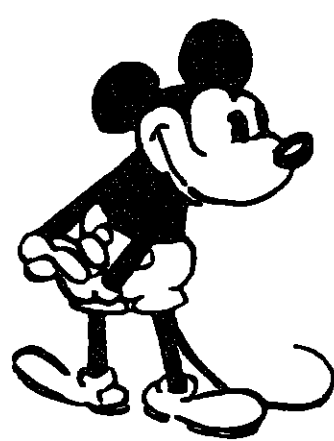
MEANWHILE

tender Minnie, your sweetheart; Donald, the eternal grumbler; and the long-faced Pluto. I am thinking of all those young men with clear eyes and mustans who wear the initials "U.S." on their caps and who, with their friends on this side of the ocean, the British and also the Russians (whom we don't see because they're far away), bring back to us an excited goddess. Liberty. How welcome you all are!

Humans are strange animals, as you well know. Their hearts are full of secret turnings. They often have an unconscious sympathy for those who have given them trouble. I'm human, Mickey, and for the past two years I have liked you even more.

One evening, soldiers in green, like grasshoppers, burst into my house. They seized me and led me to a huge building whose doors, thick and heavy, had triple locks, and whose windows, high and narrow, had solid bars. They locked me up, first in a large room, and then in a small one with neither bed nor furniture, where I found numerous and brilliant company.

And there I lived as if in an animated cartoon, which was both interesting and



painful. The soldiers in green bayed all day. We ate raw vegetables and poorly cooked turnips. We played *belote* with cards so worn that we could barely make out the figures and the suits. Now and then we got a sort of promenade in a sunless courtyard surrounded by high walls. When night fell, battalions of bedbugs parachuted onto our heads and into our mess tins. In the shadows, one would have called it a rain of tiny swastikas.

Every day new companions arrived. Often, alas, their faces and bodies were bloody. They were returning from a villa on the rue Paradis, where a certain Müller ruled over all. He had summoned them to a "correct" conversation, as so many idiots said at the time — that is, accompanied by severe "corrections." From time to time, some of them left in groups with a slender bundle of clothes. Where to? We didn't know. But they still haven't come back and we would be happy to hug them again in our arms, when your friends will have liberated them.

One day, your name came up. With his eyes on a long typewritten sheet, after numerous questions about matters that were very delicate at the time, a man with a shaven head and gold-rimmed glasses said to me, in the most serious way in the world, "Why did you say 'au revoir' to Mickey in a newspaper?"

He was speaking in the name of a personage you well know, because you surely have seen him on the screens and in the illustrated magazines. A little fellow with a comical mustache and a hotel porter's cap. He looks a little like Charlie Chaplin.

But he has never made anybody laugh. In his country they call him the Führer. Everyone says he is a dreadful man. He claimed to

have conquered Europe and he wanted to be master of the world. In pursuit of that goal he unleashed millions of warriors with helmets and, above all, boots.

And this Führer took offense at one little mouse — you, Hitler against Mickey! In my whole life, I had never felt so much like laughing. I almost exploded. But I contented myself with smiling. I replied to the question that had been put to me by praising you. The farcical interview, of a grotesque buffoonery, went on for a good quarter-hour.

This oughtn't to be wrong to be afraid of you because, after all, it is you, my old friend Mickey, with your little nose, your skinny legs and your big feet who got the best of this invincible Führer with his innumerable aircraft, his huge cannons, his invisible submarines and his series of secret weapons.

It could not be otherwise. Many of us in France, a great many of us knew it. You went through some very bad moments, with your friends, just as you do on the screen. But the hour of justice has come.

No, I was daydreaming. The buzzer sounds the end of the intermission. The main film is beginning. It is set in Germany.

Bravo, Mickey. And thanks.

Léon Bancal got the U.S. Army public relations office in Marseille to obtain a picture (reproduced here) of Mickey Mouse from the Walt Disney studio in Burbank, California. He published it with a reprint of both editorials — the sad one of 1942, and its exuberant sequel in 1944 — under the title "To Mickey's Friends." The two years of passage from oppression and censorship to liberation, he wrote, "will remain graven in our memory."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nigeria Needs Democracy

Regarding the report "Fraud Does a Thriving Business as Nothing Else Moves in Nigeria" (Aug. 31):

The major singular contributory factor for the environment in which these fraudulent activities thrive has been the lack of democracy in Nigeria, which has been under military rule for 24 of its 34 years of independence. Without democracy, there cannot be a transparent, accountable and responsible government or business environment.

The United States has shown admirable leadership in opposing the present military junta by refusing to grant entry visas to anyone, including members of the junta, who is derailing democracy in Nigeria. It also has threatened publicly to freeze the assets in America of Nigerian government agencies. The U.S. House of Representatives has adopted a resolution calling on the junta to resign and hand over power to Chief Moshood Abiola, the widely accepted

winner of the presidential election held on June 12 last year.

Europe has been somewhat remiss in supporting pro-democracy groups in Nigeria. This attitude is not in the enlightened self-interest of Europe, which has the largest investments in Nigeria and which holds the largest percentage of the country's external debt.

The United States, Europe and pro-democracy groups in Nigeria should work hand in hand to prevent the world from being saddled with another crisis along the lines of Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia and Haiti. The world has enough tragedies on its hands right now. Nigeria does not need to join the list.

A. BOLAJI AKINYEMI,

London.

Castro and Washington

An effective U.S. strategy for dealing with Cuba must start with the abandonment of policy from another era, an epoch when communism ran rampant and served as the buzzword for all forms of xenophobia.

First, Fidel Castro must be given respect, which he demands because of his position as a leader and because of the situation. His ego got him where he is, destroying a beautiful country in the process and making the people hungry and angry — but also helpless to politically ask him to step down.

Mr. Castro must be talked to. Not about how to resolve the temporary problem of a refugee outflow, but in the way the United States has talked to others over the years. Mohamed Farrah Aidid after his Somali militia killed U.S. soldiers, the leaders of Russia after years of Cold War hostility, China after the Tiananmen crackdown — to name just a few. Send Jimmy Carter if necessary, or Jesse Jackson, but talk. More importantly, send in the troops: business leaders, planners, social workers. Give Cuba some money, and open discussions of trade. Stop sending empty signals. Right, of itself, will become cogent policy.

LAWRENCE R. GORDON,

London.

Fidel Castro has lost control of his people because of his insistence on continuing the anachronistic Communist system. Dissent is starting to surface now in spite of threats and coercion because Cubans simply cannot take it any more.

ALVIN STILLER,

New York.

Current U.S. policy toward Cuba and Haiti is cruel to the people of those countries and counterproductive. I suggest lifting the blockades, inviting Mr. Castro and Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras to Washington on state visits and welcoming both countries back into the world community.

PETER GERHARD,

Fayence, France.

Was it not Fidel Castro who was responsible for stripping Cubans of every civil right inherent in a civilized and free society, forcing them into communized slave labor cutting sugar cane? Isn't this the tyrant who has imprisoned thousands

of Cubans for expressing their desire for self-determination and executed countless others whose "crime" was to seek democratic reform? The world must never overlook these acts against humanity.

RONALD WALKER,

Madrid.

Clearly, the Clinton administration has aligned itself with the intransigent, vengeful thinking of the Cuban-American community in Miami. This is a prescription for bloodshed in Cuba in the short term, and for never-ending political uncertainty on the island.

NICOLAS SAPIEHA,

Lisbon.

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EXAMPLE

Bird Stars In Bebop Garage Sale In London

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

IT'S hard to know whether to laugh or cry. "Bird — The Chan Parker Collection: A Bird's Eye View of the Private Genius" is being auctioned on Thursday by Christie's in London. The auction house hopes that the more than 80 items will realize "in excess of £100,000," or more than \$150,000.

Included are Charlie Parker's driver's license, correspondence, concert posters, Christmas cards, musical scores and the cream acrylic Grafton plastic saxophone (serial number 10265) he played at the Massey Hall "Quintet of the Year" concert in Toronto on May 15, 1953, with Dizzy Gillespie, Bud Powell, Charles Mingus and Max Roach (estimate: £30,000 to £40,000).

I wrote the above, on the terrace of a café, in blank spaces around Bird's photograph on a page of Christie's slick, full-color brochure, which probably cost more to produce than he was paid to record "Birds for Alice." How much will this page be worth one day? Everything has a price, it seems. An 8-by-10 glossy publicity photo of Gillespie signed "To Bird My Better Half" is estimated at £600 to £800.

After his death, Henry Miller's manuscript of "Tropic of Cancer" was sold by Sotheby's for \$165,000. As the book was being published in 1934, Miller wrote his publisher to say money was no problem because he had "solved the problem of living without money." But Miller was rewarded in his lifetime. On the other hand, a contract with the Associated Booking Company contains the clause: "... If for any reason whatsoever Charlie Parker shall fail to appear for any scheduled show ... then it is understood and agreed that the employer shall have the right to deduct \$50 per show for each show missed by said Charlie Parker." (£700 to £900).

There is a difference of great degree if not kind here. Jazz was a particularly poor idiom when Bird was building his body of work in the late 1940s and early 1950s. It was not honorable work, one step above an exotic dancer. Later it has become respectable, with the "Round Midnight" and "Bird" movies and a tourist-oriented explosion of economy-stoking festivals around the globe. It can be argued that none of them would be possible without Bird's injection of genius.

In Marcillac, France, last month, I heard a 25-year-old from Toulouse play the tenor saxophone straight out of prewar Lester Young, totally bypassing Bird, which is rare and hard to do. Listening to early Bird, you hear how ecologically he evolved from Lester. How much am I offered for a genuine Lester Young pork-pie hat? Four of Bird's clarinet mouthpieces were estimated at £400 to £600.

Now we have Miles Davis neckties, and his image adorns Gap denim. Miles would have loved that. It may very well have been part of his game plan. Miles played money like the trumpet. Bird, on the other hand, was "on the losing side of financial transactions" in the 1950s: "... One music publisher sent Bird a check for \$150 for five compositions, a figure so gallingly low that his

A highlight of the auction Thursday will be the sax Charlie Parker played in a 1953 concert with Dizzy Gillespie.

partner Chan Parker refused to cash it. ... This payment followed Bird's voluntary admission to Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division for depression.

You might wonder about the taste of the whole idea but that would mean questioning a society in which millionaire baseball players strike against billionaire owners. Anyway, the money is going to his direct descendants. Nobody seems to be getting ripped off here. Except, of course, the creator who died young and broke, broken by the same sort of profit-oriented mentality that is by now so pervasive that sophisticated people find this bebop garage sale perfectly normal.

A two-page typescript letter, signed, on a letterhead from Dial Records, Contemporary Jazz, Hollywood, California, February 1947, from Ross Russell to Chan Parker: "Charlie is now at a most critical point in his career. He has ridden just about as far as he can hope to go on the 'screwball' genius kick. It's either go straight (within reason) from here out, or wind up a derelict within a year or two" (£1,500 to £2,500). Of course it can be said that to a large degree Bird had only himself to blame. What price alienation?

A contract for 10 concert dates in the Northwest for a grand total of \$1,000 plus transportation (not including hotels) is expected to bring £500 to £700. And a contract for one week at the Three Deuces on New York's famed 52d Street, 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. (four or five sets, an exhausting gig), also for \$1,000 is estimated at £600 to £800. Both contracts are now worth as much as he was paid for creating timeless art.

We conclude with the words of the "Private Genius," written on one of six Western Union cables (£500 to £700): "Forgive me my mistakes."

Yeltsin Orders Shift at Bolshoi

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Striding into one of his country's most painful cultural disputes, President Boris Yeltsin of Russia has ordered a major change in the way the Bolshoi Theater hires its employees.

All 2,100 Bolshoi staff members — from cleaning workers to artistic directors and prima ballerinas — will be hired only on a contractual basis, as is common with most Western ballets, operas and orchestras.

Until now, the theater had operated under a system of creative fiefs established in the era of Stalin; to many people, these retained the aura of dictatorship.

The Bolshoi's once lustrous reputation has fallen precipitously in the last few years, just as it has become possible for Russian artists to work creatively at home again, and many have blamed a rigid system that has little regard for anything bold or new.

Decisions were unilaterally carried out by the artistic directors, especially Yuri Grigorovich of the Bolshoi Ballet, and dissension or discussion was unacceptable. There were bitter clashes between the imperious Grigorovich and the theater's general director, Vladimir Kozlov, who is formally Grigorovich's boss and who has long sought a contractual system as a way to introduce more innovation and faster change.

Yeltsin's decree firmly sided with Kozlov, stating flatly that "the management of the Russian Bolshoi Theater is assigned to the general director, who is entitled to appoint his or her deputies and artistic directors on a competitive and contractual basis."

Alexander Kolesnikov, the director of public relations for the theater, said, "This is the decision the theater has been waiting for."

"Everyone knows there was a very serious conflict between the managing director and the artistic directors of the Bolshoi," he said. "It made it hard for everyone to concentrate and work. We

hope that this decision will bring all that to an end and allow the companies to move on."

It is unclear how Grigorovich will respond. He is traveling abroad and could not be reached for comment.

Kozlov has told associates that he is not specifically seeking to replace Grigorovich or the other creative directors of the theater — Vladimir Leventhal at the opera and Alexander Lazarev at the orchestra — but that he needs to be able to hire and fire the performance program if the Bolshoi is to survive at a time when its subsidies have been severely cut.

Kozlov's decision to introduce a contractual system for Bolshoi employees enraged the artistic directors when he first announced it last season. They successfully blocked his attempt, and Yeltsin, who appoints the managing director of the Bolshoi, agreed to resolve the dispute himself.

The decision clearly means there will be major changes in the direction of the Bolshoi, which has for years relied heavily on recycling opera and ballet classics with little thought to improvisation.

Another Angle on French Film

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Anatole Dauman, a fiercely iconoclastic producer of innovative and often classic movies for the past 45 years, laments that unfriendly monopolies are making it difficult for independent filmmakers to stay in business.

Although French intellectuals like to paint Hollywood as the villain, Dauman says the main threat to his Argos Films company comes from France, where two powerful groups controlled by two brothers dominate the production, distribution and exhibition of movies. What they like to distribute and show — Dauman is not alone in saying it — is quick-return, usually Hollywood-made mass-audience entertainment, while the art movies that were once the glory of French cinema find it increasingly difficult to get exposure.

"Monopoly is not the same as culture," Dauman says. He warned that such a concentration of power "will lead to the death of the cinema in France" as it did in Britain for similar reasons. "In the history of the cinema, big integrated corporations have never created anything. Creation is the work of independents," he said.

Dauman's warning appears to be supported by recent figures from the Ministry of Culture, showing that the proportion of French-made films exhibited in France has fallen to 34 percent from 50 percent 10 years ago.

Even if the path has turned rocky and the future looks uncertain, Dauman has had an extraordinarily fruitful run dating back to the foundation of Argos Films in 1949. A current retrospective in Paris (at the Accorstone cinema, until March) celebrates Argos's 45th anniversary, showing how much the industry owes to his quirky, independent way of thinking.

Movies that he has produced or co-produced include Alain Resnais's "Hiroshima Mon Amour" and "Last Year at Marienbad"; Jean-Luc Godard's "Two or Three Things I Know About Her" and "Masculine, Feminine"; Robert Bresson's "Au Hasard Balthazar"; Nagisa Oshima's "Realm of the Senses"; Wim Wenders' "Paris, Texas" and "Wings of Desire";



Anatole Dauman, movie producer.

Volker Schlöndorff's "Tin Drum" and Andrei Tarkovsky's "The Sacrifice."

Dauman comes across, at first, as hard-nosed, caustic and somewhat intimidating behind his hooded, watchful gaze. But despite his reputation for toughness, friends say he is a man of unexpected warmth and sly humor, and directors with whom he has worked praise him for consistently putting art before profits. "He has all the ambiguity and the mystery of an artist," Elia Kazan once wrote. Unlike producers who are essentially lawyers, accountants or publicists, Dauman's chief concern was always to "help the director," Kazan said.

Born in a family of industrialists (Dauman's father was in Warsaw in 1925, Dauman was taken to Nice as a boy. There, in 1942, he joined the French Resistance. He organized a clandestine print shop to forge documents and identity papers, was arrested by the Gestapo and deported to Germany. On the way he managed to jump out of the train and escape. He then took part in several sabotage and ambush operations. Dauman received the Croix de Guerre for bravery and after the war was given a government post to investigate people accused of collaboration with the Nazis.

Dauman's first idea had been to establish a fine-arts publishing house, and it was his interest in painting that most influenced his early short films, the first of which was Jean Aurel's "Fêtes Galantes," a tribute to Watteau recited by Gérard Philipe, followed by "L'Affaire Manet," also by Aurel, and a short on Goya's "Disasters of War."

WORKING with directors like Jacques Barlatier ("Paris, La Nuit"), Chris Marker ("La Jetée"), Georges Franju, Henri Gruel, Agnès Varda, Mario Ruspoli and Walerian Borowczyk, Dauman has always promoted the short movie, which he sees as a genre apart, as different from the feature-length film as a short story is from a novel. Perhaps the best known of the short films Dauman produced was Resnais's "Night and Fog," a searing description of the Auschwitz death camp made in 1955.

Throughout his career Dauman has been interested in the marriage between literature and image, which in his case does not mean adapting books from the screen but in pushing to the limit the possibilities of dialogue between writer and director. This was the case in "Hiroshima Mon Amour" with the then unknown Marguerite Duras and Resnais or in "Marienbad" with Alain Robbe-Grillet and Resnais.

Dauman's career has earned him a place in the Larousse Encyclopedia, which says he combines a demanding taste with audacity. Yet Dauman, whose education was truncated by the war, describes himself modestly not as a possessor of culture but of "a pretended culture, acquired with difficulty and poorly enriched by the bitter demands of commerce."

At Venice Festival, a Meeting of the Simpletons and Psychopaths

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — The first days of this year's Venice Film Festival suggest a world — as viewed through the filmmaker's lens, at least — sharply divided between natural-born psychopaths and natural-born nincompoops. Michael Radford, whose previous films include "Another Time, Another Place" and "White Mischief," opened the proceedings with "Il Postino" (The Postman). This production will make film history, if only because the lead actor, the immensely popular Neapolitan Massimo Troisi, succumbed within 24 hours of the final takes to heart problems.

Troisi plays Mario, an apparent simpleton, who gets a job as a temporary postman. His sole task is to deliver the mail to the Chilean Communist poet Pablo Neruda (Philippe Noiret), who has been allowed by the Italian government to live on an island in political exile from his homeland during the early 1950s. A friendship blossoms between these two seemingly incompatible men.

That this film, shot in Italian by an English director, was ever made represents an extraordinary act of will on Troisi's part and faith by the rest of the team. (Troisi was too weak to act more than a few hours a day — though you would never know this watching the film — and consequently the enterprise took 18 months to complete.) Artfully but unobtrusively directed, beautifully shot and rich in comedy, the film tackles the nature of chance friendship and of poetry in an unusual and highly satisfying way.

Idiot savants also took center stage in Robert Zemeckis's "Forrest Gump," already released in the United States to huge box-office success, and Jim Jarmusch's "The Life and Times of Hank Kingsley," based on Vladimir Voinovich's

satirical novel set in a Russian village in 1941 and made by the Czech director in Russian. It is perhaps a sign of the abiding gulf between expectations in East and West that Zemeckis's dimwit (Tom Hanks) becomes "a zillionaire" and national hero, while the delightful Chonkin (Gennadi Nazarov) wins only the heart of a bony, buxom country girl.

Menzel is a rare director in that he takes an explicit stand against violence in cinema. "We all see plenty of cruelty and sadness around us. Only a person who is spoiled and whose senses have been dulled can bear to watch evil on the screen as well," he wrote in his presentation of "Chonkin."

It is, therefore, not difficult to imagine what Menzel might make of two in-competition films, "Little Odessa" and "Fugate." "Little Odessa," the 34-year-old James Gray's slickly made, fashionably somber and unpleasantly violent film, will undoubtedly rocket him into the front rank of super-bankable young directors. The story is of the return of Joshua Shapiro (Tim Roth), a professional hit man, to the New York Russian émigré suburb of the title. His mother (Vanessa Redgrave) is dying of a brain tumor and his younger brother (Edward Furlong) is cutting school and in conflict with his patriarchal Jewish father (Maximilian Schell). Gray's own mother died during his teens, and this aspect of the film displays genuine observation and feeling. The rest owes more to the self-referential world of "movie culture" than real life and is often implausible.

Equally unconvincing is the plot of the French director Karim Dridi's "Fugate," whose self-pitying, bisexual, petty-thief antihero heads an unsavory cast of low-lives in the title's Paris setting. Some of the players, according to the publicity, are the genuine article, but this fails to achieve the "authenticity" the director was seeking, and in the end the impression is more of sleazy fiction than fact.

The policy of the festival's director, Gillo Pontecorvo, of welcoming back American films, after they had been sniffily excluded by his predecessors for being too commercially appealing to be counted as Art, has proved a triumph in bringing the wider public back to the festival in large numbers, and Harrison Ford is as big a pull here as anywhere.

He was reputedly paid \$11.5 million plus 11.5 percent of the take to play the CIA supremo Jack Ryan again in Philip Noyce's "Clear and Present Danger." Action-packed, full of surprises, twists and turns, with a seismic sound track and an element of violence that is realized rather than gory, the film has box-office blockbuster written all over it.

Again in Venice, again out of competition, Woody Allen presented his latest, "Bullets Over Broadway," the tale of an aspiring young 1920s playwright, whose debut production ends up being financed by a mobster. Stylish, intelligent, wonderfully shot, brilliantly acted, frequently hilarious, the film reveals that Allen is still on a rolling high.

BOOKS

A BUNDLE FROM BRITAIN
By Alistair Horne. 333 pages.
\$23.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by
Jonathan Yardley

AMONG the innumerable footnotes to World War II are the stories of those British boys and girls whose parents, fearful for their safety, sent them across the Atlantic to stay with American families. Uprooted at tender ages, all too mindful of the perils confronted by those they left behind, plucked down in a country where they found little common ground beyond language — and not much in that — these children fought their own small wars and won their own small victories.

Horne is the author of a number of first-rate works of popular history as well as the biogra-

pher of Harold Macmillan. His predilection for deep research and the long view is reflected in his decision to tell his own story against the background of the battles being fought in Europe. Horne was the son of Scottish parents. His mother was 18 years younger than his father; when she died in an auto accident in 1930, she left her husband a widower at the age of 57 with a 4-year-old son to support. Not surprisingly the gap between father and son was wide, and the father's clumsy if well-intentioned efforts did little to narrow it.

Upon deciding to send young Alistair to New York in 1940, the elder Horne was able to summon up these memories: "We're going to lose everything, old boy. But you're my only son — and my most precious possession, and I just want you to come through it, even if I don't."

In the fall of 1940, Alistair

was sent to a small private academy in New York state and was joined there by six other young Brits, all of whom were, in clear-eyed recollection, "generally odious, supercilious and often arrogant."

Eventually Alistair was cut down to size, and eventually he began to find a comfortable place for himself. In this he was helped to no small degree by the friendship that blossomed between himself and a wealthy youngster from Connecticut named William F. Buckley Jr.

At first Alistair "regarded this precocious intellect with gravest suspicion and distaste," sentiments compounded by Buckley's isolationism, but character won out and their became "the longest and deepest friendship of a lifetime."

A similar evolution took place in Alistair's feelings about his temporary homeland. He was "too unsettled, too torn by all that was hap-

pening 3,000 miles away," to fall rapidly and easily into American rhythms, but in time he did. He developed a love for New York City that has never faded and a liking for American enthusiasm as contrasted with British reserve.

All of this was hastened and intensified by Pearl Harbor, after which "we were, as Roosevelt declared, all in it together," with the result that differences between Alistair and his schoolmates soon nearly vanished.

In 1943, Alistair returned to Britain and a reunion with his father that was cruelly ended when Allan Horne died early in 1944 after an accident during the blackout. But the note on which this memoir ends is one of cheer and gratitude. Horne's life as a writer has been productive and accomplished.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Dining In & Out

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PARIS 7th

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PARIS 15th

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PARIS 17th

AL GOLDENBERG

Hole-in-the-wall. Cream cheese bagel and hot homemade. Cheese cake & all the treat. Jewish type. 69 Av. de Wagram. Tel. 42 27 34 79. Every day up to midnight.

PARIS 6th

CHEZ FRED

One of the oldest bistros of Paris. French traditional cooking. 190 rue St. Denis. Tel. (1) 42 74 20 49. Near Gare d'Orléans.

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PARIS 2nd

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PARIS 6th

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LA VILLA CREOLE

The best real Creole cuisine at Paris. Open in the evening. Spectacular red interior. 10, rue d'Amn. Tel. 42 42 42 92.

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18% 6	AAON's	...	20	73	13%	13%	13%	—1/2
20% 12	ABC Roll	6	20%	10%	10%	—1/2

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade prices elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

72 Month						Ss			
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Ch'ge

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*In the
past year,
we've seen
our storage*

*business grow 30%, our
PC business grow 100%,
and our Alpha AXP sales
increase 164%.*

Some people think those figures already represent a comeback. To us, it's just a beginning. Because what we're coming back with is a whole new way of doing business.

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We offer OpenVMS™ because millions need it, as it provides the best clustering capabilities on the market for high-security, high-throughput, business-critical work. We plan to support it, invest in it, keep customers fully operational with it, and introduce it to new customers as well.

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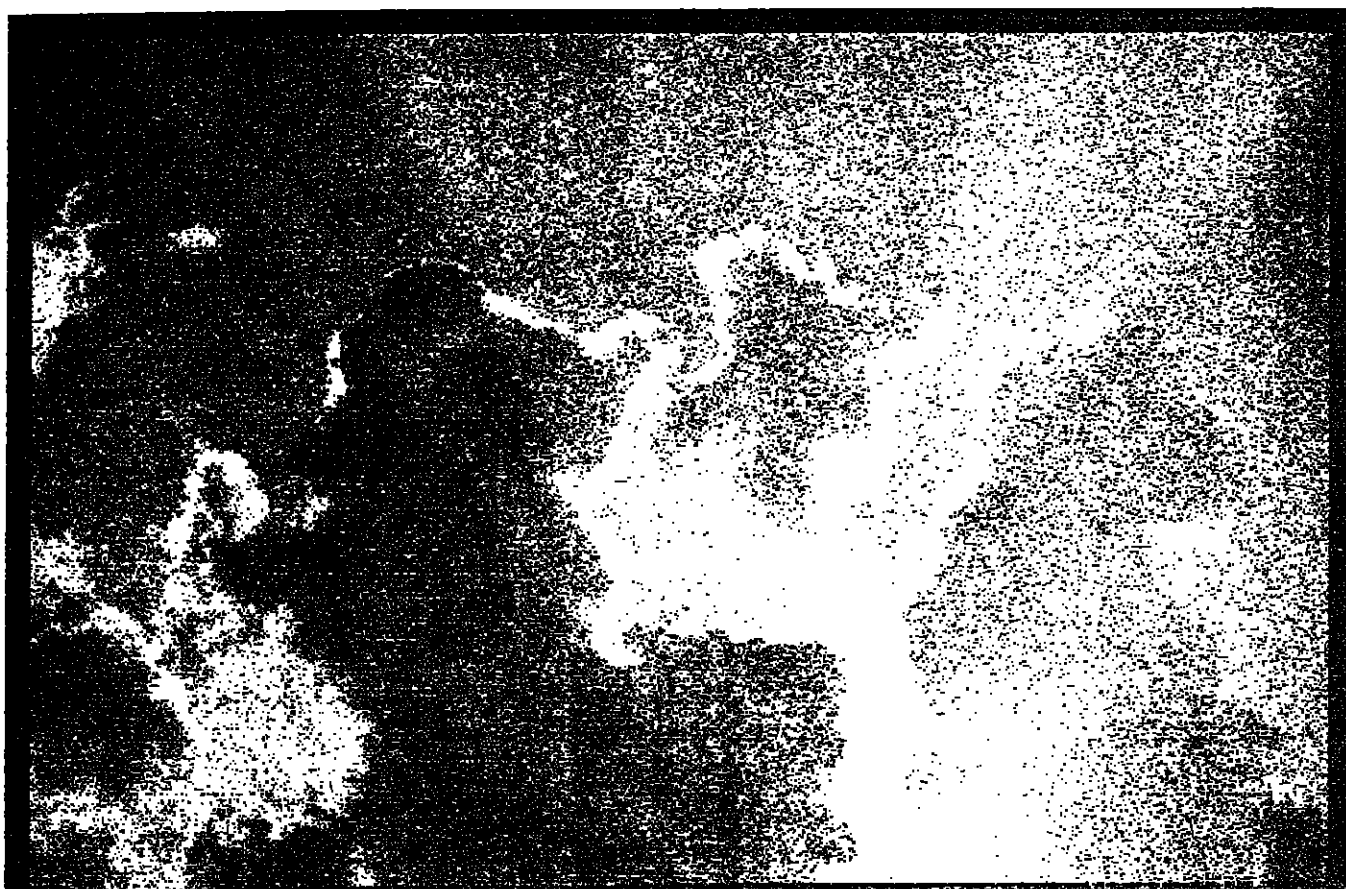
One of the few things at Digital that definitely isn't changing is the world-class service and support we provide. But we're always looking for ways to meet your needs more quickly, more comprehensively. That's why we're now dramatically expanding our relationships with resellers, VARs and System Integrators. Of course, if you need a direct relationship with Digital, we're here, with our partners, delivering the products.

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MARKET DIARY

Firm German Rates Drive Down Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most major currencies on Tuesday as dealers bet the Bundesbank would not reduce German interest rates to keep the country's economic recovery on track.

Many traders sold dollars for Deutsche marks after the Ger-

man government said western German manufacturing orders rose more than expected in July.

German unemployment rates in August, released Tuesday, also fell slightly.

Both reports were the latest in a series indicating the German economy is rebounding from recession faster than many analysts had expected. "The numbers out of Germany indicate that the economic recovery is under way," said Peter Watkins, senior vice president in currency trading at MTB Bank.

Steady rates in Germany could buoy the mark by making

deposits there more attractive. Many traders expected German rates to continue their two-year decline for another month or two at least.

The dollar closed at 1.5338 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5350 DM on Friday. New York markets were closed Monday for the Labor Day holiday.

The dollar also closed at 98.65 yen, down from 99.13 yen, at 1.2945 Swiss francs, down from 1.2965 francs, and at 5.286 French francs, down from 5.3255 francs. The pound rose to \$1.5525 from \$1.5475.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was pressured by concern about the size of budget deficits after the European Union announced it was set to take action against those EU countries with excessive budget deficits.

A published report prior to the EU action highlighted the oversupply of bonds which afflicts many European markets and prompted investors to buy marks, analysts said.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

BONDS: Weakness Hurts Stocks

Continued from Page 13

lower," the Paris analyst said. "But if rates rise in the U.S. and Germany they will also go up in France."

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index in London lost 1.11 percent, to 3,205.40 points, while the CAC-

percent from 2.25 percent a year ago. Speculative attacks against ERM currencies made the narrow bands untenable. (AFP Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ Bonds Slow U.S. Stocks
U.S. stocks finished mixed Tuesday, with blue-chip issues rising but the broader market undermined by weak Treasury bond prices, news agencies reported from New York.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 13.12 points, at 3,898.70, but falling issues outnumbered gainers 11 to 9 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond price dropped 20/32 point, to 99 15/32, taking the yield to 7.54 percent, up from 7.49 percent.

American Express was the most actively traded NYSE issue, rising 1 1/2 to 30 1/2 after it announced plans for a new credit card and a recent report identifying the company as a possible takeover target.

General Motors jumped 1 1/2 to 52 after the company posted a big increase in car and truck sales for August.

Eastman Kodak rose 1/4 to 51 1/4 after the photographic film and copier maker agreed to sell its diagnostics unit to Johnson & Johnson for about \$1 billion. (Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

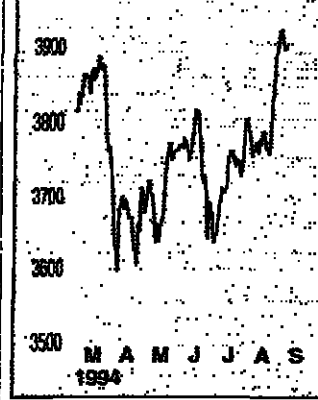
Via Associated Press

Sept. 6

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

400



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	98.65	98.65	98.65	-0.05
10 Utilities	98.65	98.65	98.65	-0.05
10 Industrials	98.65	98.65	98.65	-0.05

AMEX Stock Index

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	456.02	456.02	456.02	+0.44

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

Market Sales

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	199.67	199.67	199.67	-0.05
AMEX	199.67	199.67	199.67	-0.05
NASDAQ	199.67	199.67	199.67	-0.05

Via Associated Press

Sept. 6

Dow Jones Averages

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3898.70	3898.70	3898.70	-13.12
Transp	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.05
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.05
Corp	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.05

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	554.61	554.61	554.61	+1.34
Transp	554.61	554.61	554.61	+1.34
Utilities	554.61	554.61	554.61	+1.34
Corp	554.61	554.61	554.61	+1.34

NYSE Indexes

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	262.25	262.25	262.25	-0.18
Indus	262.25	262.25	262.25	-0.18
Transp	262.25	262.25	262.25	-0.18
Utilities	262.25	262.25	262.25	-0.18
Corp	262.25	262.25	262.25	-0.18

NASDAQ Indexes

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	729.10	729.10	729.10	-0.11
Indus	729.10	729.10	729.10	-0.11
Transp	729.10	729.10	729.10	-0.11
Utilities	729.10	729.10	729.10	-0.11
Corp	729.10	729.10	729.10	-0.11

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	98.65	98.65	98.65	-0.05
10 Utilities	98.65	98.65	98.65	-0.05
10 Industrials	98.65	98.65	98.65	-0.05

AMEX Stock Index

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	456.02	456.02	456.02	+0.44

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

Market Sales

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	199.67	199.67	199.67	-0.05
AMEX	199.67	199.67	199.67	-0.05
NASDAQ	199.67	199.67	199.67	-0.05

Dassault Seeking Partners for Fighter Research

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FARNBOROUGH, England — Dassault Aviation SA of France is looking for a partner to share research costs on a new fighter and does not exclude a European merger, the company's vice chairman, Bruno Revillon-Falcoz, said Tuesday.

He said at the Farnborough air show that Dassault was considering a joint venture to replace its Rafale fighter, due to enter service in 1996.

In another development, Airbus Indus-

trie announced an \$850 million sale of 14 aircraft to International Lease Finance Corp. of the United States.

Jean Pierson, the Airbus president, said the consortium had captured more than half the world market for airliners with more than 100 seat capacity, but Boeing Co. disputes the figure.

The Airbus announcement was an indication to some analysts that the industry may at last be able to emerge from its recessionary doldrums.

If there seems to be light at the end of the tunnel for the commercial aircraft industry, the prospects for military manufacturers remain uncertain because of cuts in defense spending.

European manufacturers are shaken by the merger plans of Lockheed Corp. and Martin Marietta Corp., and there is increasing merger talk on this side of the Atlantic. It was in this context that Mr. Revillon-Falcoz made his announcement. (Reuters, AFP)

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

J&J to Buy Diagnostic Unit As Kodak Exits Health Care

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastman Kodak Co. made a big move out of the health care business Tuesday, announcing the sale of its clinical diagnostics division to Johnson & Johnson for \$1.01 billion in cash.

The deal comes a week after Kodak said it was selling Sterling Winthrop Inc., its over-the-counter products division, to SmithKline Beecham PLC for \$2.9 billion.

The diagnostics division brought in \$535 million in revenue to Kodak last year and has about 2,800 workers.

Kodak is selling its health-care divisions to reduce its debt and concentrate on its imaging businesses. The sale "demonstrates our resolve to rapidly achieve our strategic goal of total dedication and resource commitment to our core imaging businesses," said George Fisher, the Kodak chairman.

American Express Deals New Card

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — American Express Co. on Tuesday announced a new credit card apparently aimed at winning back market share it has lost to competitors such as Visa and MasterCard.

The new card, called Optima True Grace, allows customers to pay off just a portion of their balance each month and does not accrue interest charges on what they owe on new purchases until 25 days after the end of each month's billing cycle.

The card is a departure from American Express's traditional American Express Card, which does not provide a credit line, although its gold and platinum charge cards provide access to bank credit lines. American Express also offers the Optima card, which does carry a line of credit, but it is only available to holders of its charge cards.

The new card will have a six-month promotional interest rate of 7.9 percent. The rate will then be set at 8.75 percentage points over the prime rate. (Reuters, AP)

Fleet to Buy Plaza Home Mortgage

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (Bloomberg) — Fleet Financial Group Inc. said Tuesday it agreed to acquire Plaza Home Mortgage Corp. for \$10.125 a share, or \$120 million in cash.

Fleet Financial said the acquisition would give it the right to service \$9.2 billion in residential mortgages. Plaza Home shares closed up \$1.375 to \$9.625, while Fleet Financial Group's stock rose 12.5 cents to \$39.875.

Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — "Forrest Gump" dominated the U.S. box office with a gross of \$11.6 million over the weekend. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. "Forrest Gump" (Paramount) \$11.6 million
2. "The Lion King" (Walt Disney) \$10.1 million
3. "The Untouchables" (MCA Home Video) \$8.1 million
4. "The Untouchables" (MCA Home Video) \$8.1 million
5. "The Untouchables" (MCA Home Video) \$8.1 million
6. "The Untouchables" (MCA Home Video) \$8.1 million
7. "The Untouchables" (MCA Home Video) \$8.1 million
8. "The Untouchables" (MCA Home Video) \$8.1 million
9. "The Untouchables" (MCA Home Video) \$8.1 million
10. "The Untouchables" (MCA Home Video) \$8.1 million

Japan Telecom Stock Falls

TOKYO — Shares in Japan Telecom Co. ended their first day of trading on Tuesday far below what many investors paid for them, causing some analysts to warn that the entire market could be dragged down.

Japan Telecom finished at 4.65 million yen (\$47,000), well below the weighted average of 5.44 million yen garnered at the public auction of the shares in mid-August. Some investors paid as much as 6.6 million yen.

Many analysts drew a parallel with last autumn's issue of East Japan Railway Co., or JR East, shares, that caused a market collapse because they were overvalued at their initial public offering. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse

Sept. 6

Amsterdam

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

Brussels

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

Frankfurt

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

London

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

Paris

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

Tokyo

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25

Zurich

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.25
Amgen	26.50	26.25	26.50	+0.2

EUROPE

Figures Show Germany Faces 'Jobless Growth'

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West German unemployment rose slightly in August after two months of declines, confirming economists' forecasts that the country's recovery would initially consist mostly of "jobless growth."

A rise in West German seasonally adjusted unemployment by 4,000 after a two-month decline dampened government satisfaction with a more uplifting report that orders to West German manufacturing industry rose.

"Unemployment is the most serious problem facing our country," Oskar Lafontaine, the opposition Social Democratic Party, told the German parliament. Despite signs unemployment is peaking, the German economy is still "six million jobs short," he said, referring to a number including short-time workers and participants in government jobs programs.

The unadjusted Western German unemployment rate fell slightly to 8.2 percent in August from 8.3 percent in July, while Eastern German unemployment fell to 14.7 percent in August from 15.1 percent in July, according to the Federal Labor Office. German unemployment in August stood at 3.64 million.

The unemployment report coincided with news that orders to West German manufacturing industry rose 0.7 percent in July from June and were 8 percent higher than a year earlier.

In June and July together, manufacturing orders were up 3

percent from the previous two-month period and up 7.1 percent from a year earlier.

Coming just six weeks ahead of German parliamentary elections, the decline in unadjusted unemployment levels and rise in orders to industry are likely to support Chancellor Helmut Kohl's prospects for re-election, economists said.

But they provide little conclusive evidence that the German recovery is helping ordinary Germans, particularly the unemployed. Business and consumer confidence remains low, and analysts said the economy needed sustained growth to encourage companies to start hiring.

"After the heavy job shedding during the last few years, we expect companies to be fairly reluctant to take on additional labor for the time being," analysts at Deutsche Bank Research said in a report published last week. "The signs of recovery on the labor market still give no grounds for relief."

Economists and bond markets are concerned that the pace of German growth and return of many companies to profitability will make it difficult to sell austerity to workers in next year's wage negotiations.

Rising wage expectations probably will make companies think twice about adding personnel and could even prompt a rise in German interest rates.

"The stabilizing labor market and surging company profits are not a good sign for the 1995 wage round," said Stefan Schneider, an economist at S.G. Warburg & Co. in Frankfurt.

LVMH Has a Better Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The luxury-goods company LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA said Tuesday its net profit in the first half of 1994 jumped on increased sales, improved operating profit in each of the company's divisions and lower financial costs.

The group said provisional, unaudited figures showed a rise of 35 percent from the first half of 1993, when falling sales of champagne contributed to a 28 percent drop in profit, to 935 million French francs (\$176 million).

"This stems from a good recovery of our sales in Japan and in Europe and the launch of new products," a company spokeswoman said. The company said that if current trends hold, its full-year profit would be up "at least 20 percent," in line with a forecast made in June. It gave no detailed figures, saying that more information would be disclosed Sept. 22.

"These are undoubtedly good figures," said

Françoise Etienne, an analyst at EIFB in Paris. She said LVMH had already indicated that profit would rise at least 30 percent in the first half, and Tuesday's statement meant the increase had been even larger than expected. LVMH stock fell 6 francs to 839, a substantially smaller decline than the 1.8 percent loss in the CAC-40 index of blue-chip shares.

The company reported Aug. 10 that sales in the first half had risen 20 percent, to 12 billion francs, and were up 13.7 percent after excluding the effects of currency fluctuations.

LVMH's brands include Moët & Chandon and Veuve Clicquot champagnes, Christian Dior perfumes and Louis Vuitton luggage. Sales improved in all sectors in the first half, especially in the luggage and leather-goods business, where demand outstripped supply. In the cognac sector, a change in pricing policy in Japan, one of LVMH's main markets, helped revive sales growth.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Overhaul Predicted At Tatra

By Robert D. Gray
Special to the Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — The truck-maker Tatra Koprivnice AS is expected to make sweeping changes Wednesday at its annual shareholders meeting in an effort to turn around the company's financial fortunes.

The board met Tuesday, but its decision was not made public. Analysts, however, said they expected it to recommend drastic measures to shareholders, including a management shake-up.

Tatra executives refused to comment on reports that the company's chairman, Gerald Greenwald, who recently obtained a job at the U.S. carrier United Airlines, would not be retained in his post.

Mr. Greenwald was given a two-year contract in February 1993 and asked to lead the debt-ridden former state-owned enterprise to profitability. He was hired as part of a management team that also included the American businessman David Shelby and Jack Rutherford.

Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Shelby are expected to be dismissed from their current positions on the board as well, people who know the company well said. It was unclear whether either would remain with Tatra in some other capacity.

No names were mentioned as possible successors.

Tatra also is thought to be planning a major corporate restructuring. The company has already cut nearly 1,400 jobs this year as demand for Tatra trucks has fallen.

A spokesman said the company currently employed 8,300 people, but Tatra says the figure must be cut further because sales have fallen far more steeply, declining by more than 80 percent since 1989 while the work force has been cut by about 50 percent.

The truckmaker, which was sold to investors in the Czech Republic's first wave of privatization and became a joint-stock company April 1, 1992, is also battling lingering Communist-era debt problems.

In 1993, Tatra had a loss of 2.2 billion koruny (\$78 million) on revenue of 5 billion koruny.

Axa Grows in Europe and Asia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — AXA SA said Tuesday it would expand in Europe and gain access to insurance markets in Hong Kong and Singapore through two acquisitions.

The French insurance company said it would pay 1 billion French francs (\$188 million) for Victoire Belgium, a unit of Union des Assurances de Paris.

Victoire Belgium had sales of 920 million French francs in 1993. Nonlife insurance made up 80 percent of its business.

AXA also said it would buy Wing On Life Assurance Co. \$110 million from Wing On (Holdings) Ltd., a Hong Kong conglomerate that owns and

operates department stores in the colony.

Wing On Life writes life insurance policies and invests in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Malaysia. The deal calls for AXA to acquire the entire share capital of Wing On Life before selling its Malaysia operations.

Those will be taken over by a joint venture, consortium formed by Edaran Otomobil Nasional Bhd. and the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. of Australia.

AXA's adviser on the deal, Wardley Ltd., did not put a value on the Malaysian operations, saying only that the divestment was needed because the French

company already had a life insurance business in Malaysia in a venture with Sime Darby Bhd.

AXA said it made an \$11 million down payment for Wing On and would pay the balance upon completion of the sale.

Wardley said the deal would have to be approved by the Insurance Authority of Hong Kong, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, Malaysia's director-general of insurance and the Foreign Investment Committee of Malaysia.

The European acquisition also must be approved by regulators, the company said.

(Bloomberg, AFP, AFX)

Economic Growth Benefits Bowater

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Bowater PLC, the British maker of packaging materials and building supplies, said first-half pretax profit rose a better-than-expected 2 percent as strengthening world economies increased sales.

Profit before taxes and after one-time gains and losses rose to £105 million (\$162 million) in the first half from £103 million a year earlier. First-half sales rose 12 percent, to £1.16 billion, bolstered by sales in Australia, Asia and the Americas.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

U.S. Sales Help Medeva

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Medeva PLC said Tuesday its first-half pretax profit surged 70 percent, fueled by strong U.S. sales of drugs to treat hypertension, hyperactivity and respiratory diseases.

The British drugmaker earned £22.1 million (\$34 million) before taxes in the six months to June 30, on sales of £107 million, up 34 percent. About 27 percent of sales came from product growth in the United States.

Last year's acquisitions of Ribopharm GmbH of Germany and Evans Medeva SA of France contributed about £5 million to sales. Medeva executives said they were still looking for acquisitions, both in products and companies.

The results sent Medeva's stock price soaring to 144 pence from 128 pence.

Among Medeva's products, the strongest performer was methyphenidate, used for the treatment of hypertensive children. Methyphenidate sales rose 124 percent.

MAGAZINE: Fight for Readers

Continued from Page 13

ers bruised and a lot of their challenges gasping for breath. Hans Werner Kitz, editor-in-chief of Der Spiegel, has described the approaching showdown as "throwing money out the window" because there are too many newcomers.

Nevertheless, publishers con-

time to rush new titles to press to avoid losing market share to advertisers and subscribers.

"New magazines are cannibalizing existing titles," said Rolf Wickmann, a Gruner & Jahr board member. "But because the overall market is stagnant, bringing out new titles is the only way to avoid losing money."

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	100.00	100.00	100					100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
101	101.00	101.00	101					101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102					102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103					103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104					104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105					105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106					106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107					107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108					108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109					109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110					110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111					111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112					112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113					113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114					114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115					115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116					116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117					117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118					118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00
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135	135.00	135.00	135					135.00	135.00	135.00	0.00
136	136.00	136.00	136					136.00	136.00	136.00	0.00
137	137.00	137.00	137					137.00	137.00	137.00	0.00
138	138.00	138.00	138					138.00	138.00	138.00	0.00
139	139.00	139.00	139					139.00	139.00	139.00	0.00
140	140.00	140.00	140					140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
141	141.00	141.00	141					141.00	141.00	141.00	0.00
142	142.00	142.00	142					142.00	142.00	142.00	0.00
143	143.00	143.00	143					143.00	143.00	143.00	0.00
144	144.00	144.00	144					144.00	144.00	144.00	0.00
145	145.00	145.00	145					145.00	145.00	145.00	0.00
146	146.00	146.00	146					146.00	146.00	146.00	0.00
147	147.00	147.00	147					147.00	147.00	147.00	0.00
148	148.00	148.00	148					148.00	148.00	148.00	0.00
149	149.00	149.00	149					149.00	149.00	149.00	0.00
150	150.00	150.00	150					150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
151	151.00	151.00	151					151.00	151.00	151.00	0.00
152	152.00	152.00	152					152.00	152.00	152.00	0.00
153	153.00	153.00	153					153.00	153.00	153.00	0.00
154	154.00	154.00	154					154.00	154.00	154.00	0.00
155	155.00	155.00	155					155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00
156	156.00	156.00	156					156.00	156.00	156.00	0.00
157	157.00	157.00	157					157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
158	158.00	158.00	158					158.00	158.00	158.00	0.00
159	159.00	159.00	159					159.00	159.00	159.00	0.00
160	160.00	160.00	160					160.00	160.00	160.00	0.00
161	161.00	161.00	161					161.00	161.00	161.00	0.00
162	162.00	162.00	162					162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00
163	163.00	163.00	163					163.00	163.00	163.00	0.00
164	164.00	164.00	164					164.00	164.00	164.00	0.00
165	165.00	165.00	165					165.00	165.00	165.00	0.00
166	166.00	166.00	166					166.00	166.00	166.00	0.00
167	167.00	167.00	167					167.00	167.00	167.00	0.00
168	168.00	168.00	168					168.00	168.00	168.00	0.00
169	169.00	169.00	169					169.00	169.00	169.00	0.00
170	170.00	170.00	170					170.00	170.00	170.00	0.00

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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SPORTS

Nobody Does It Better: Rice Sets TD Record

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The touchdowns usually come by air. They are often a thing of beauty. Jerry Rice races down field, speeds past his defender, soars through the air and makes the grab. Rice jukes and shakes and runs past the defense into the end zone.

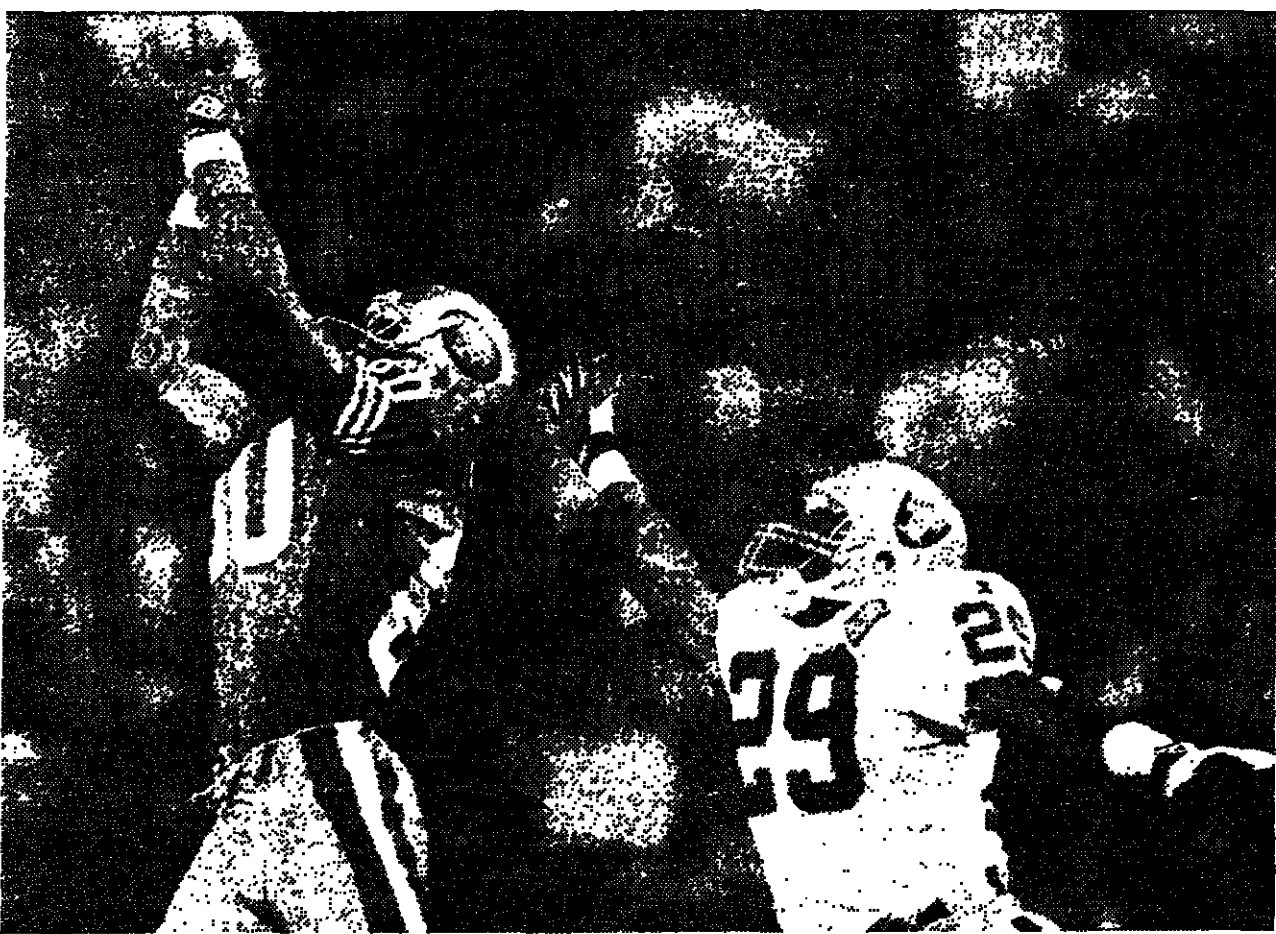
But the touchdowns that Rice made in San Francisco on Monday night to tie the Jim Brown's National Football League career touchdown mark was on a 23-yard reverse. That score made it 49ers 37, Raiders 14, with 12 minutes 15 seconds to play.

Rice had already scored on a 69-yard bomb on the 49ers' first possession. The scoring run that tied Brown, who played for the Cleveland Browns in the 1950s and '60s, made it two. And then Rice made it three, leaping high, performing all his usual acrobatics, and making his record catch on a 38-yard score over cornerback Albert Lewis with 4:05 to play. That made it 44-14. It finished that way.

That made it 127 career touchdowns for Rice. The record. The best.

Rice made it a special night for the 68,031 fans at Candlestick Park — the largest crowd to watch a 49ers game — and the national TV audience.

The game began with the focus on the Raiders' blinding speed at the receiver position. It ended with camera lights flashing and the crowd on its feet saluting Rice. He has 120 touchdown catches and seven touchdowns runs. He made seven catches for 169 yards in this game and helped the 49ers dismantle the Raiders.



Jerry Rice making the catch for his NFL-record 127th touchdown in the 49ers' 44-14 thrashing of the Raiders.

The Raiders' defense just couldn't keep up.

After the 49ers took a 23-14 halftime lead, the game was scoreless in the third quarter.

But in the fourth, the 49ers scored 21 points and the blitz was on.

In the first half San Francisco looked as if it was ready to run the speedy Raiders quickly out of the park. The 49ers' speed, quickness and execution led to the game's first 14 points. After that, each time the Raiders scored, the 49ers responded with one of their

own on their way to the half-time lead.

The Raiders are known for their fleet group of receivers, but Rice immediately made sure that everyone knew he is still one of pro football's best deep threats.

On the 49ers' fourth play of

the game, he lined up wide left at the San Francisco 31-yard line.

With cornerback Lionel Washington opposite him, Rice took an inside route, blew past Washington, caught a pass near the Raiders' 30 and sped past safety Patrick Bates for a 69-yard touchdown.

The Party's Over, and the News For the IOC Is Good: No News

By Randy Harvey

Los Angeles Times Service

PARIS — Turn out the lights in the City of Light, the \$16 million birthday party is over.

Also known as the Olympic Centennial Congress, it was conceived as a high-minded think tank that would bring together not only international and national Olympic officials but also academicians, historians, journalists, sponsors, marketing mavens and, yes, even athletes, to discuss and debate their roles at the start of the Olympic movement's second century.

Come together they did last week in the underground halls of a charming convention center on the city's outskirts, more than 3,000 strong, to hear 430 three-minute speeches over a five-day period on every subject from ambush marketing to the ambush of Nancy Kerrigan.

But as for discussions and debate, there was little of either as speakers were herded to and from the stage like winners of the lesser Oscars at the Academy Awards. John MacAloon, a respected Olympic historian and University of Chicago sociology professor, fumed at the lack of opportunity for formal give and take at the end of sessions, as is usually a feature of academic conferences.

Even informal exchanges in the lobby subsided after it was discovered that Olympia, a metallic green robot that wandered the halls, had super-sensitive hearing powers.

All this occurred to the delight of International Olympic Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, who declared that the theme of the Congress would be unity and then gave no one a chance to disagree. That assured that the theme for the press would be boredom, which hardly distressed Samaranch.

About to step onto an escalator one afternoon, he spotted a reporter in the lobby and abruptly turned on his heels to go speak to him.

"No headlines," Samaranch said, his eyes twinkling.

He liked that thought so much that, in his closing speech Saturday, he said, "Good news is no news."

Most of his deputies were eager to accommodate him. In the opening speech of the first morning session, the IOC vice president, Kevan Gosper of Australia, said the movement needed the courage to eliminate sports from the Olympics that were no longer popular or modern; the courage to assure that professional athletes competing in the Olympics in increasing number were true lovers of sport and not merely gladiators; the courage to insist upon the continuing participation of athletes from developing nations, and the courage to open stadiums to the common man instead of reserving all the seats for corporate sponsors and celebrities.

But then Gosper, fearing that he had been too blunt, went to the press room to inform reporters that he was merely tossing out some suggestions, that he was not sure when or even whether the IOC should act upon them and that what really bothered him was "extravagant, unrelated" entertainment at sporting events. He was unable to describe what he was talking about, but he presumably knows it when he sees it. After that performance, some of his IOC colleagues began sarcastically referring to him as "Captain Courageous."

But if speakers were somewhat circumspect because they were concerned that their words might come back to haunt them, who could blame them? At the most recent Congress in 1981, one conclusion of the final statement's drafters was that there was "no place in the Olympic Games for professional or open competition." Eleven years later, the Dream Team pretty much ended that notion forever.

So it was time for a new Congress, the 12th in 100 years, and Paris certainly seemed to be the place because that is where a French baron, Pierre de Coubertin, convened the first meeting of the IOC in 1894.

In an interview before the Congress, Samaranch proudly included among his accomplishments in 14 years as president: the election of women to the IOC, including two executive board members; the creation of an athletes' commission; the opening of a fund for athletes' education; the development of a court of arbitration for disputes between athletes and federations; the establishment of a court of arbitration for disputes between athletes and federations; the schedule change that placed the Winter and Summer Olympics in different years; the construction of new IOC facilities, including an Olympic museum, and the significant improvement in the IOC's finances.

If all Samaranch, who will retire in 1997, wanted to do was call a Congress to celebrate his reign as president, few would have argued.

But Samaranch promised much more, including open discussion that would result in a program, particularly for the Summer Olympics,

The IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, declared that the theme of the Congress would be unity and then he gave no one a chance to disagree.

that included primarily sports that are popular today. Some, he said, would have to go. Instead, all the IOC did was add two sports, triathlon and taekwondo, for the 2000 Summer Games in Sydney.

Evolution, not revolution, said the IOC member Jacques Rogge of Belgium.

Not all IOC members were satisfied with that philosophy.

"You might have to speculate that if the IOC doesn't eliminate anything and adds two more sports, who's going to take it seriously?" said Richard Pound, an executive board member from Canada.

Yet, the IOC did score some points for its overdue recognition of athletes as forces within the movement. Donna de Varona, a gold medalist swimmer from the United States, said that when she attended her first Congress in 1973, the credential was literally ripped from her neck by an IOC official because she applied for it through the organizing committee instead of the IOC. De Varona was one of many current and former athletes to participate last week. In fact, she was asked to present two speeches.

Afterward, the IOC seemed poised to give the athletes more of a voice, if for no other reason, as Rogge explained, than to prevent a situation in the future like the United States has now with its baseball strike.

Like many others, de Varona said she was offended by the \$16 million price tag.

With little else to report daily, the media fixed on that figure. IOC officials were sensitive about it, choosing an alternate site for their grand gala in fear that the first choice, the palace at Versailles, would inspire Marie Antoinette and "let them eat cake" references. They also surmised to explain that they were contributing only \$6 million, while the rest came from the French and Parisian authorities, perhaps as a down payment on Paris's proposed bid to stage the Summer Olympics of either 2004 or '08.

Still, the IOC, which often boasts of the financial assistance it has given to athletes, such as the world champion runner Maria Mutola of Mozambique, should consider that \$6 million would finance training for many athletes for many, many years.

Besides, it is possible that reflection upon the Olympic movement is, like prayer, best done in private.

SCOREBOARD

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

W L T Pts PF PA

Indianapolis 1 0 0 1000 45 21

Miami 1 0 0 1000 39 25

N.Y. Jets 1 0 0 1000 23 3

Seattle 0 1 0 000 9 25

New England 0 1 0 000 25 39

Central

W L T Pts PF PA

Cleveland 1 0 0 1000 23 20

Cincinnati 0 1 0 000 20 29

Houston 0 1 0 000 21 45

Pittsburgh 0 1 0 000 9 25

West

W L T Pts PF PA

Kansas City 1 0 0 1000 39 17

San Diego 1 0 0 1000 37 24

Seattle 1 0 0 1000 23 7

Denver 0 1 0 000 31 27

LA Raiders 0 1 0 000 14 44

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

W L T Pts PF PA

Dallas 1 0 0 1000 25 9

N.Y. Giants 1 0 0 1000 28 23

Arizona 0 1 0 000 12 14

Philadelphia 0 1 0 000 23 28

Washington 0 1 0 000 7 23

Central

W L T Pts PF PA

Chicago 1 0 0 1000 21 9

Detroit 1 0 0 1000 16 19

Green Bay 0 1 0 000 12 16

Minnesota 0 1 0 000 12 16

Tampa Bay 0 1 0 000 9 21

West

W L T Pts PF PA

LA Rams 1 0 0 1000 12 12

San Francisco 1 0 0 1000 14 14

Atlanta 0 1 0 000 13 21

New Orleans 0 1 0 000 17 20

Monday's Game

San Francisco 44, Los Angeles Raiders 14

CFL Standings

Eastern Division

W L T Pts PF PA

Winnipeg 4 3 0 349 285 12

Calgary 4 3 0 349 285 12

Toronto 4 3 0 349 285 12

Ottawa 4 3 0 349 285 12

Saskatchewan 3 4 0 274 335 6

Hamilton 3 4 0 274 335 6

Shreveport 0 9 0 0 163 320 0

Western Division

W L T Pts PF PA

Calgary 0 1 0 000 149 16

Edmonton 0 1 0 000 149 16

Saskatchewan 0 1 0 000 149 16

Vancouver 0 1 0 000 149 16

Montreal 0 1 0 000 149 16

Toronto 0 1 0 000 149 16

Monday's Games

Cincinnati 27, Houston 19

Toronto 21, Hamilton 19

U.S. Open

Men's Singles

Fourth Round

Bernd Karbacher, Germany, def. Glorica Pazzi, Italy, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Thomas Muster (13), Austria, def. Sergi Bruguera (3), Spain, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Michael Chang (1), U.S., 6-1, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Todd Martin (1), U.S., def. Richey Ambrose, U.S., 7-6 (4), 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Women's Singles

Fourth Round

Jana Novotna (7), Czech Republic, def. Magdalena Maleeva (15), Bulgaria, 6-4, 6-4; Sherry Grogan (1), Germany, def. Zina Garrison Jackson (16), U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Amanda Coetzer (11), South Africa, def. Maria Endo, Japan, 6-4, 6-4; Mary Pierce (4), France, def. Ivana Matelkovic, Croatia, 6-1, 6-2.

Japanese Leagues

Central League

W L T Pts

Yamaguchi 43 21 1 553

Hiroshima 37 34 0 522

Chunichi 37 34 0 504

Hanshin 27 37 0 500

Yokohama 22 39 0 448

Toei 20 41 0 420

Pacific League

W L T Pts

Yamaguchi & Yokohama 3, 15 minutes

Chunichi & Yokohama 2

Pacific League

W L T Pts

Seibu 44 48 0 571

Orix 41 48 2 556

Daiichi 36 53 1 523

Lotte 46 55 1 414

Nissan 41 48 0 376

Toei 41 48 0 376

Toei 41 48 0 376

Toei 41 48 0 376

Toei 41 48 0 376

Toei 41 48 0 376

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World Swim Championships

SWIMMING

Men

100 Breaststroke: 1. Norbert Raza, Hungary, 1:10.14; 2. Frederic Deburgh, Belgium, 1:10.25; 3. Phillip Rogers, Australia, 1:10.30; 4. Akira Hayashi, Japan, 1:10.31; 5. Eric Wunderlich, United States, 1:10.51; 6. Valery Ikonov, Russia, 1:10.77; 7. Ben Van Veen, United States, 1:10.79; 8. Saito Norihiro, Japan, 1:10.82; 9. Anders Holmberg, Sweden, 1:10.84; 10. 1:10.85.

Women

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SPORTS

U.S. Comes to Soccer's Temple Van Almsick and Dolan Set World Marks

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — David Platt came around the corner of Bisham Abbey, the elegant grounds of stone and brick where the England team trains, and there he found the photographers waiting for him. This is something the U.S. press doesn't do any longer, stage photographs — that went out with Mickey Mantle.

The English like to believe the Americans are innocent optimists, and in many ways that's true — but not here, and not on Wednesday night.

U.S. soccer had jingoistic support through four home matches in the World Cup, but the general rule is that Americans — outside of the Olympics — rarely band together in the manner of the English. The tabloids may be ready with the tamps for England's manager, Terry Venables, if he loses, but the all-for-one-and-one-for-country rhythms of English soccer are foreign to the popular U.S. sports.

England has invited the U.S. team for a first-ever meeting at Wembley on Wednesday, even posting a \$25,000 reward for the Americans to win. That has brought out criticism on both sides — the American players call it ridicule — but it is the most sporting of English gestures, done for the Americans' own sake. The English think they are going to win, and they don't want anyone to call it a false victory. It is the ultimate compliment to U.S. soccer that the English would want the full respect of having beaten this team.

So when Platt, England's captain, came around the corner, he came to pose automatically for the English cameras. From the crowd of lenses was tossed a balled-up American flag, and Platt held it at first like he didn't know what to do. He tried wearing it in a show over his shoulders. At last he grabbed each corner and held it high behind his head as if stretched out by the wind; they loved that one — he looked like General Patton.

It is historic, in my opinion," Sepp Blatter, general secretary of the international soccer federation, FIFA, said last week in between Olympic meetings in Paris. "That the U.S. is invited to England and invited to play in the temple of football which is Wembley — this is recognition of the value of American football. It is not because they beat England last year, but because of their performance in the World Cup."

The concern is that the Americans will lack the inspiration of their hosts, whose failure to qualify

for the World Cup finals was signaled by its shocking 2-0 loss to the Americans in Boston 15 months ago. This really is something to consider, that the English would be more fired-up to play the Americans; and that the Americans, for their part, might be slightly... uninspired?

Technically, perhaps, the Americans might lack the stuff — as well as some players — from their World Cup victory over Colombia. Emotionally, and from a strictly American point of view, this match with England is the one everyone had imagined for the World Cup. Never mind the sorry state of English football; until Brazil came along with Romário and his samba-dancing public, the U.S. audience mostly had seen soccer through English glasses — the black and white photos of the queen passing forth the trophies, the violence in the stands. That is how Americans typically see soccer internationally.

So, in a sense, this game really is an all-expenses-paid reward for what the Americans accomplished last summer; but it's also the next significant step. If U.S. soccer is going to maintain respect and grow in its public's eyes, the Americans have to win the attention of England. For England really is the only potential rival capable of igniting some sort of response from the American public; the Mexicans, the Canadians, the Germans, Italians, Brazilians — none of them can make a stir. But if the U.S. soccer team could grow up to antagonize the English on a regular basis — now there's something to win ratings points back home.

ENGLAND is fresh after a summer's rest, and its Premier League took last weekend off in anticipation of this friendly and other internationals Wednesday. England figures to give its best effort, then, while the Americans have the look of a rock band going on tour after a first platinum album. If they look slightly overwhelmed, it's not permanent. Indeed, they're already acting the part, with Alexi Lalas complaining that teammates Cobi Jones and Brad Friedel are being stifled by the English players union, which will decide Thursday whether to ratify their transfers to the English league.

It's part of the union's struggle to protect English players. For their part, the Americans are complaining about a lack of respect. All underdogs tend to complain like that, but in this case, with this team, the words ring true. So the final score Wednesday might not be so important as the circumstances created from it; and this rivalry begins with an edge the Americans always dreamed it would possess.

The Associated Press

ROME — The German swimming star Franz Van Almsick broke the world record and collected the gold medal in the women's 200-meter freestyle at the World Championships on Tuesday after not even qualifying for the final.

An American newcomer, Tom Dolan, also set a world record, in the 400 individual medley, only minutes after Van Almsick's swim.

In an apparent tactical move, German team officials had withdrawn the eighth-fastest qualifier, Dagmar Hase, from the women's 200 freestyle final so that Van Almsick, who was

ninth fastest but figured to be a better medal prospect, could swim instead.

Van Almsick said later it had been Hase's own decision.

The 16-year-old freestyle star responded with a stunning fourth length surge, powering past China's Lu Bin and touching first in 1:56.78. That broke the eight-year-old mark of 1:57.55 set by Heike Friedrich, another German, in Berlin.

"Without Hase I would never have done it," said Van Almsick, who wiped away tears on the medal podium. "I don't know how to thank her and, without her, there would never have been this record."

Lu Bin collected silver, also beating the previous record in 1:56.89. Claudia Poll won Costa Rica's first-ever medal by placing third in 1:57.61.

Dolan took the lead in the medley after a powerful breaststroke leg that put him inside the world record. In a close battle with countryman Eric Namessnik and Finland's Jani Sievinen, Dolan, 19, increased his lead over the final freestyle leg, and touched in 4:12.30.

That was 0.06 inside Tamas Darvizi's world mark set at the last World Championships three years ago. Sievinen took silver in 4:13.29 and Namessnik won the bronze in 4:15.69.

Unlike Monday, when China won all three women's golds, its swimmers failed to win any of Tuesday's five races.

In the women's 200 breaststroke, Australia's Samantha Riley went out fast and stayed there to win in a championship record 2:26.87. China's Yuan Yuan won the silver in 2:27.38 and Belgium's Brigitte Becue got the bronze in 2:28.85.

Poland's Rafal Szukala, the Olympic silver medalist and European champion, powered away from the field to win the 100 butterfly in 53.51, the fastest performance of the year. Sweden's Lars Frolander placed second in 53.65 and De-

nis Pankratov of Russia was third, 0.03 behind.

Frolander and Pankratov swam against each other again in the 800 freestyle final and both again collected medals.

Both were third-leg swimmers in the final and, thanks to a swim by fourth-leg Anders Holmertz, Sweden won the gold in 7:17.74. The other Swedes were Christer Wallin and Tommy Werner.

Yuri Mukhin, Vladimir Pyshenko, Pankratov and Roman Tchebolev came home second for Russia in 7:18.13 and Germany (Andreas Szilag, Christian Keller, Oliver Lampe and Steffen Zesner) took the bronze in 7:19.10.

Sánchez Vicario, Sabatini in Semis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Second-seeded Arantxa Sánchez Vicario of Spain and No. 8 Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina fought into the semifinals of the U.S. Open on Tuesday.

In a battle of mistakes, Sánchez Vicario ousted No. 5 Kimiko Date of Japan, 6-3, 6-0, before Sabatini hung on to beat the unseeded American Gigi Fernandez, 6-2, 7-5.

In a men's fourth round match, Jonas Bjorkman of Sweden beat Joern Renzenbrink of Germany in a five-set struggle, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3.

Fernandez, a surprise semifinalist at Wimbledon earlier this summer, dropped the first set, then took charge in the second until Sabatini, the 1990 U.S. Open champion, found the range with her top-spin passing shots. What followed was a comedy of errors.

Neither player wanted to make a mistake, so both became overcautious. One Sabatini serve was clocked at 58 mph (93 kph), so slow that Fernandez got way out front with her swing and sent her return cross-court wide.

Later, a Sabatini second serve didn't reach her own service line, landing less than 10 feet (3 meters) in front of her. She nearly repeated that performance in the last game of the match, and finished with eight double-faults.

"I had some troubles, especially at the end," Sabatini said. The semifinal berth was Sabatini's first since 1990.

In the opening set of the first match, it appeared as if neither Sánchez Vicario nor Date could hold serve — there were service breaks in the first, second, fifth, sixth, seventh and ninth games.

For Date, things then went worse. In all, she had 39 unforced errors, two-thirds of them in the opening set, against only 12 winners.

"I think my body was tired, physically tired, but my spirit was up for it," Date said.

"However, there was no good balance in between those two."

Sánchez Vicario, who lost to Monica Seles in the 1992 final here, reached the semifinals for the fourth time in the last five years. She had 16 winners and 14 unforced errors.

On Monday night, Andre Agassi showed he could take his act to Broadway. It was, after all, great theater.

Spicing his tremendous shot-making with a dash of flash, Agassi hooked up with sixth-seeded Michael Chang for five sets of crowd-pleasing tennis. And when it was over, the unseeded Agassi had a spot in the men's quarterfinals.

A finalist here in 1990, Agassi's ranking had dropped precipitously since he won Wimbledon two years ago. He came into this year's last Grand Slam event unseeded but playing his best tennis since 1992.

"I am hitting the ball as well as I have ever played," Agassi said after eliminating Chang, 6-1, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 3-6, 6-1. "I am excited to come back. I can't wait to get back out on this court."

He will do that against 13th-seeded Thomas Muster, a 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4 fourth-round winner over No. 3 Sergi Bruguera, a clay-court specialist and two-time French Open champion.

The other quarterfinal pairing in the bottom half of the draw will pit No. 9 Todd Martin against unseeded Bernd Karbacher of Germany.

Martin advanced when Richey Reneberg suffered a pulled hamstring in his left leg and was forced to retire.

The women's quarterfinal pairings were completed when No. 4 Mary Pierce ousted Iva Majoli of Croatia, 6-1, 6-2.

(A.P. Reuters, NYT)

... And England Will Deliver It, With a Vengeance

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The stars and stripes are flying over Wembley Stadium for Alexi Lalas and Co. It has taken three score years and eleven, but finally the English have conceded to receive the United States of America in London for a game of soccer.

The way some Catholics dream of a blessing in Rome, so pioneers of U.S. soccer craved a

Rob Hughes

match in the cradle of the world game. Those early Americans, affiliated with FIFA in 1913, affiliated never believed that their country would in 1994 stage the biggest World Cup in history, and then be granted an audience at Wembley.

Those old men would have chuckled at England's supposed imperious rulers of the game begging Americans to come.

When negotiations between the two soccer federations became a trifle sticky in the World Cup swelter, England agreed to a match fee plus a \$25,000 bonus if the Americans should win at Wembley. Such a bonus to the opposition is unheard of in sports. It could be interpreted as extreme arrogance or as a foolhardy insult.

"The idea was to put a little carrot there for the Americans," said an FA spokesman. "It puts a competitive edge to this friendly match."

Is that friendly as in friendly fire? Whatever the sum, the inducement backfired somewhat when a more senior FA official insisted that the bonus was "a commercial deal, suggested in the first place by America."

But Sunil Gulati, the U.S. federation negotiator, believed the \$25,000 was for a tie, not necessarily a win.

So after 71 years, a linguistic misunderstanding divides Brits and Americans. Over there, a tie is a drawn game, scores level; here, a tie is simply a fixture.

If cash were the motivating factor England thought it to be — rather than a publicity gimmick to stir interest where less than half the tickets have been sold — the bonus presumably was intended to persuade America to come out attacking. Instead, the Yanks think they are in the money if a cautious approach ties up the game.

This type of mercenary hype came long after the pioneers. But what would they have made of the irreverent Alexi Lalas at the heart of America's defense?

Red-haired, red-bearded, and red-hot on the guitar, Lalas sprawls, gawky as an ostrich, yet somehow gets the job done.

Summer turned Lalas into a cult figure, elevated him from college player to World Cup personality, and induced Padova to pay \$750,000 to take him from America, a country with no pro soccer league, to Italy, the multimillionaire's mecca.

True, Padova was outclassed to the tune of 5-0 against Sampdoria in his first match there on Sunday. By all accounts, Lalas was valiant in a chaotic defense.

It takes more than five goals to dent the gung-ho confidence, the defiance of this man. In the summer, his spirit overcame taunts. One American christened Lalas "the love child of Phyllis Diller and Rasputin."

Lalas laughs all the way to the bank. Mention his name, spell out how much a maverick he is in appearance, and he lays back while advertising men throw bucks his way. I like the guy's spirit but cannot fathom why European clubs should clamor for him while ignoring his gifted and unattached compatriot Marcelo Balboa.

Balboa came back from knee surgery to star at the World Cup. He organized the American rearguard, he covered and tackled and made up for Lalas's sometimes impulsive rushes, he looked smooth and calm while all around him lost their heads. Yet Balboa has just learned that his only offer, from the Mexican

club Puebla, has fallen through. Meanwhile, our man Alexi has been kicking off the British Home Office and the English Professional Players' Association over their protectionist policies in failing to open doors to two of his countrymen.

Lalas called the delay in granting work permits to Cobi Jones and Brad Friedel "a joke."

"It's just another form of the lack of respect that we American players get," he said. "I really hope they grant these guys permission to play because in essence it's you guys who are missing out on two characters who could add an unbelievable element to English football. If you go through life with blinkers on you miss so much on the periphery. If they don't come to England they'll go somewhere else."

Lalas concluded, "I'd love to play in England, but I'm not going to go where American players aren't wanted."

Spoken like the sportsman he is, with plenty of heart and little elegance. Lalas has a point: England still has a superior air and a door half closed to foreigners.

But Jones, largely used as a World Cup reserve, and Friedel, who has played for no one since last May, have lately been more evident on the beach than the playing field.

For what it matters, I foresee

In Secret, Selig Meets U.S. Aide

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — With four days left until the deadline he set canceling the season, the acting baseball commissioner, Bud Selig, met secretly with Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich.

"I think there is a very good possibility we are not going to have a World Series this year and that would be the first time since 1904," Reich said.

Neither Selig nor Reich announced the meeting, which took place Monday in Milwaukee and was disclosed by another owner.

Selig confirmed the meeting took place but wouldn't comment on what was said.

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Herald Tribune

Infrastructure and Development

- On September 21st, the IHT will publish the first in a two-part series of Special Reports on
- Among the topics to be covered are:
- The link between infrastructure projects and living standards in Asia.
 - China's Three Gorges dam, the world's largest hydropower project.
 - The \$20 billion Hong Kong airport.
 - Power plants, road building and other projects in Indonesia.

An extra 1,000 copies of the supplement will be distributed in Jakarta on October 17th at the World Infrastructure Forum - Asia 1994, to which the IHT has been appointed the Official Publication.

For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 83 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

Herald Tribune

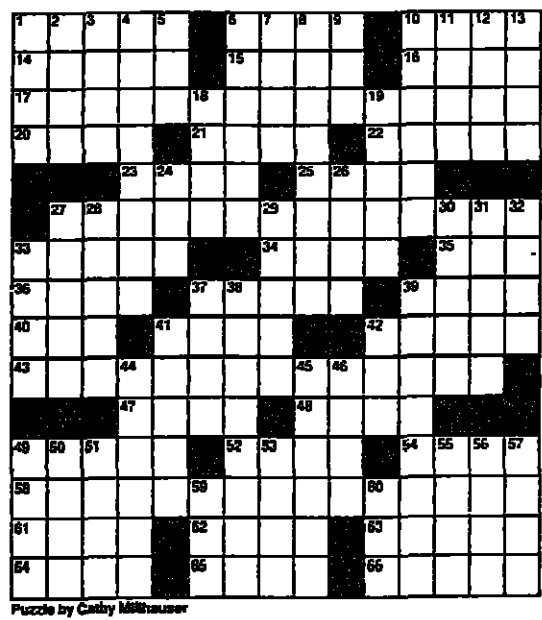
CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Horoscope
6 Pachacuti was one
10 Safety specifications

14 Personal care workers
18 Dickensian orphan
19 Stormy greeting?

17 Fat City dwelling?
20 Loudness unit
21 Joie
22 Actor Davis
23 Galsby portrait, with 38-Across
25 Outwit, in Fat City?

27 Outwit, in Fat City?
30 Chequer pilgrim
31 Elphinstone
32 ADO
33 Novelist's concern
37 Race's end
38 Using extortion
39 Barely mention
41 Johann Spiri classic
42 Canton Irish
44 Dickinson and Bromie
45 Halted



Puzzle by Cathy Millman

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 6

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QUALITY THAT LASTS

CARAN d'ACHE

DOWN
1 1983 Tony musical
2 Farmer in the Delt syllables
3 Arabian Peninsula port
4 Prepared leftovers

OBSERVER

A Small Oversight

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I see that somebody else has drawn up a list of New York's living human treasures and that they are to be honored soon at one of the better hotels.

My feelings are not hurt just because I am not on that list. Indeed one of these living treasures, John Guare, is a man I count as a friend, and I shall be proud to boast of that friendship in the years to come.

It's honor enough to be able to say, "It's nice, Maier, that you have the Nobel Prize for Literature, but one of my friends happens to be a living treasure of New York City."

Well, my friendship with Guare is not so deep as a well, but it is at least as wide as a cheese-shop door. That's where I met him — in a cheese-shop door in Nantucket. He had just bought some feta cheese.

"This is the great playwright John Guare," said the actor accompanying me, judiciously censoring his dictation on the chance that Guare had a new role up his sleeve full of juicy dictation.

"Would you believe they're passing this off as feta cheese?" Guare asked me, urging me to take a bite. "This isn't feta cheese," he said to the clerk. "It's Wensleydale."

Since then I have seen Guare several times at a distance, and he has always waved back.

As I once told Lyndon Johnson, "John Guare is a man you can go to the cheese shop with. And now, a living treasure . . ."

A few years ago another list of New York's living treasures was compiled. That one was drawn up by David Halberstam, the distinguished author and book salesman.

Yes, it was Halberstam. I remember well because he is a friend of mine. An even closer friend than the living treasure John Guare. Our friendship was forged in a chance meeting years ago when he was writing "The Best and the Brightest" and was interviewing people who had known Lyndon Johnson.

He telephoned. "I've heard Lyndon Johnson once told Dean Rusk you were a man he could go to the well with," he said. "Would I sit for an interview?"

"Actually," I explained, "Lyndon didn't tell Dean Rusk that I was a man he could go to the well with. I told Lyndon that John Guare was a man he, Lyndon, could go to the cheese shop with."

Halberstam's sharp reporter's gaze suddenly became razor-like. "Did Johnson ever go to the cheese shop with Guare?" he demanded.

Over the years I saw him often in restaurants on the Upper East Side, and he always said, "How's the cheese treating you?"

So when Halberstam compiled his list of New York's living treasures, I was not really hurt about being omitted. It did seem a little odd, though, that he had included my friend Jules Feiffer, the cartoonist.

Now mind you, Feiffer is a friend of mine too from way back. How far back? Let's just say that I call him "Jules."

So I was glad to see Jules pronounced a living treasure by Halberstam, and wasn't hurt at all about not getting the same honor. Look, I mean, if you're really a living treasure, you don't need somebody to tell you, do you? Who cares that people who confer the prize don't always get it right?

Sooner or later my turn will come, and it's in anticipation that I'm asking New York's Senator D'Amato to provide the city's living treasures with special legal recognition.

Why Senator D'Amato? Because he is, after all, the champion of many a new death penalty in the crime bill.

To show that living treasures are really special to New York, I suggest D'Amato press for a new law that will make capital punishment mandatory for anybody who kills one. They don't let you get away with killing bald eagles, do they?

New York Times Service

Paris by Night: A New Reason to Call It City of Light

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

PARIS — Paris calls itself the City of Light. In the daytime, despite subtle shifts caused by pollution and worldwide weather patterns, the diffuse northern sunlight has remained fairly constant over the centuries. Or so paintings, photographs and novelistic descriptions suggest.

But nighttime is different, and the notion of a city of light, a slogan adopted with the widespread electrification of Paris in the late 19th century, has meant different things in different decades.

Now, reflecting rapid technological evolution in the last 15 years — and the rapidity with which the centralized French bureaucracy can respond to such changes — the nighttime illumination of Paris has become more pervasive, striking and subtly beautiful than ever.

Paris lighting is everywhere, bathing ancient neighborhoods in a soft, enveloping glow. The art of public lighting has grown into a full-fledged, artistically self-conscious profession, with public support, the active involvement of politicians and, now, an influence that is spreading throughout Western and Eastern Europe.

The most dazzling recent addition to the illuminated Paris skyline came last fall, when the Cour Napoleon of the Louvre was lit for the opening of the Richelieu wing. That elaborate and costly display, with thousands of tiny lights pinpointing every architectural detail of the palace's vast central courtyard, turned out to be an all the more flamboyant expenditure of public funds by being merely temporary. It has been dismantled now, with the Grand Louvre awaiting a comprehensive lighting scheme when the refurbishment of the museum is completed in 1997.

The latest Paris lighting project will be equally ambitious. Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, had long sought to illuminate the historic bridges over the Seine. On July 4, the Pont Notre-Dame and the Pont au Change, which are the first two bridges to the east of the Pont Neuf on the northern side of the Ile de la Cité, were introduced in their new electrified dress. By the end of 1995, 11 more bridges in the heart of the city will be similarly illuminated.

The bridge project reveals the roles played by the various personalities and agencies in the lighting of Paris. The initiative came from Chirac and the Street Directorate of the mayor's office, which is responsible for the illumination of monuments and for basic street lighting. (The national Ministry of Culture gets involved only when a building is a state-run national monument, like the Louvre.)

Until recently, nearly all French public lighting was handled both conceptually and technically by the state electricity monopoly, Electricité de France. The company has special division, the Service Eclairage Public, devoted solely to public lighting.



The Pont au Change, an example of the new lighting of Paris landmarks.

The company also has its own Paris art gallery, the Espace Electra on the Left Bank. Among recent exhibitions there were "Paris Ville Lumière," which offered projects by international artists including the Americans Bill Fontana and Max Neuhaus, and a one-man show devoted to Yann Kersale, whose lighting projects and building illuminations have been installed all over the world.

Electricité de France's lighting division remains the principal resource for the technical realization of lighting designs, but the designs themselves are now often farmed out to the growing field of independent lighting designers and to lighting artists like Kersale.

For the first two bridges in the Seine bridge project the mayor's office organized a competition in which four finalists emerged. The Service Eclairage devised computer realizations of what the projects would look like, which consisted of computer-screen images resembling brilliantly realistic color photographs.

Chirac then requested their display on four adjacent monitors, said Dominique Kaczmarek of the Service Eclairage, strode into the room, cast a glance and made his personal decision "very quickly." This imperious process con-

trasts sharply, for better and for worse, with the more cumbersome American tradition of public hearings and political clashes in the commissioning of public art.

The design Chirac chose, the softest and subtlest of the four, epitomizes French aesthetics and technology in this field. Conceived by a father-son team called Etudes et Créations d'Ambiance, it uses a myriad of small, high-efficiency lights mounted directly on the bridges to cast a searching but sensuously indirect glow onto the structures. The most obvious contrast to this scheme was a proposal to place strong spotlights on the banks of the Seine, casting black, dramatic shadows under the bridges' arches.

"In the 1950s, the idea was to show a monument as if it were day," said Pierre Bideau, a creator of what he likes to call "mises en lumière." It was Bideau who, eight years ago, designed the golden neon lighting for the Eiffel Tower, which remains the most striking single piece of public lighting in all of Paris.

"Now," Bideau continued, "we try to translate the night, to evoke different sentiments than the day, to reveal different details. We seek to create an atmosphere, an ambiance."

All this has been made possible by the commercial development since the late 1970s of small, high-efficiency halogen lights, which permit a range of color without the use of filters and which brought the cost of electricity for such projects, to public officials made nervous by the energy crisis of the '70s, to within reasonable limits.

Electricité de France has been particularly active in exploring such technology (although it was Philips, the Dutch electronics concern, that handled the Eiffel Tower). In the workshops of the Service Eclairage Public, alongside the computer realization room, are a host of newly designed rigs and housings that can project and reflect strings of small lights and be installed directly onto the ledges and cornices of ornately decorated Renaissance, Baroque, rococo and 19th-century structures.

"These buildings were conceived at a time when electricity did not exist," Kaczmarek said. "You can't illuminate buildings from above, like the sun; you blind the people below. But illuminating from the bottom up reverses natural light. You need small reflectors to avoid dark pits and shadowy blackness and to diffuse the light in a harmonious manner."

Not all public lighting designers are French, but most of them are, and it is the French whose ideas and techniques are spreading throughout Europe. Electricité de France last year combined with the state electricity company of Italy to illuminate several major Italian monuments. And the French recently completed another project to light the castle that broods over Prague.

It is in France, however, that French ideas have been most extensively and elaborately realized. And those ideas most definitely reflect a French sensibility. Despite the color possibilities opened up by halogen lights, the color range in Paris remains primarily white through a warm yellow to gold, a palette that Bideau called "more subtle, more refined" than the sometimes garish public lighting in New York.

That harmonious sameness reflects the unanimity, or perhaps the uniformity, of the Paris cityscape. It is comparable to the 19th-century architecture that defines the "newer" parts of the city and whose facades are religiously preserved no matter how high-tech the interiors behind them.

That conformity is enforced by a fierce attention to building and lighting codes, mixed with an unwritten pressure against deviation from accepted aesthetic norms. Which pressure, in turn, might seem to dampen any French equivalents to the unbridled individuality that characterizes much American public lighting.

"Every project, from state to municipal to private, has to conform to the rules of the city of Paris," Kaczmarek said. "But above all, there is a consensus."

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	27/80	77/82	54/70	28/81	78/83	55/71
Amsterdam	19/58	12/55	10/50	14/51	11/52	9/48
Athens	26/79	84/88	58/65	28/81	86/90	60/67
Berlin	20/60	64/68	48/52	21/61	65/69	49/53
Bombay	28/82	91/95	78/82	29/83	92/96	79/83
Buenos Aires	25/84	81/85	22/78	26/85	82/86	23/79
Burkina Faso	21/70	71/75	54/58	22/71	72/76	55/59
Burundi	21/70	71/75	54/58	22/71	72/76	55/59
Cameroon	26/78	81/85	22/78	27/79	82/86	23/79
Cape Verde	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Cote d'Ivoire	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Dublin	14/57	54/58	10/50	15/58	55/59	11/51
Edinburgh	14/57	54/58	10/50	15/58	55/59	11/51
Geneva	20/60	64/68	48/52	21/61	65/69	49/53
Helsinki	14/57	54/58	10/50	15/58	55/59	11/51
Istanbul	28/82	88/92	23/79	29/83	89/93	24/80
London	20/60	64/68	48/52	21/61	65/69	49/53
Madrid	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Moscow	20/60	64/68	48/52	21/61	65/69	49/53
Munich	20/60	64/68	48/52	21/61	65/69	49/53
Nairobi	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Nice	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Osaka	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Paris	20/60	64/68	48/52	21/61	65/69	49/53
Rabat	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Rangoon	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Rome	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
St. Petersburg	14/57	54/58	10/50	15/58	55/59	11/51
Stockholm	14/57	54/58	10/50	15/58	55/59	11/51
Taipei	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Tel Aviv	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Tokyo	28/84	81/85	22/78	29/85	82/86	23/79
Warsaw	20/60	64/68	48/52	21/61	65/69	49/53
Zurich	20/60	64/68	48/52	21/61	65/69	49/53

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Boston will have dry, cool weather Thursday and Friday. Warmer weather will reach Chicago and St. Louis later this week. Hot weather will extend northward from Dallas and Albuquerque through Denver. Thunderstorms will dampen the northern Rockies and northern Plains.

Europe
London will have breezy, cool weather late this week with a few showers. Paris through Geneva will have mainly dry, pleasant weather late this week. Rome will have scattered thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday. Athens to Hong Kong will be warm with a few scattered afternoon showers. Much cooler weather will set in the southeast into northeastern China later this week. Tokyo will remain very warm.

Middle East
Beirut 31/88 23/73 32/88 25/77 33/89 26/78 34/90 27/79 35/91 28/80 36/92 29/81 37/93 30/82 38/94 31/83 39/95 32/84 40/96 33/85 41/97 34/86 42/98 35/87 43/99 36/88 44/00 37/89 45/01 38/90 46/02 39/91 47/03 40/92 48/04 41/93 49/05 42/94 50/06 43/95 51/07 44/96 52/08 45/97 53/09 46/98 54/10 47/99 55/11 48/00 56/12 49/01 57/13 50/02 58/14 51/03 59/15 52/04 60/16 53/05 61/17 54/06 62/18 55/07 63/19 56/08 64/20 57/09 65/21 58/10 66/22 59/11 67/23 60/12 68/24 61/13 69/25 62/14 70/26 63/15 71/27 64/16 72/28 65/17 73/29 66/18 74/30 67/19 75/31 68/20 76/32 69/21 77/33 70/22 78/34 71/23 79/35 72/24 80/36 73/25 81/37 74/26 82/38 75/27 83/39 76/28 84/40 77/29 85/41 78/30 86/42 79/31 87/43 80/32 88/44 81/33 89/45 82/34 90/46 83/35 91/47 84/36 92/48 85/37 93/49 86/38 94/50 87/39 95/51 88/40 96/52 89/41 97/53 90/42 98/54 91/43 99/55 92/44 100/56 93/45 101/57 94/46 102/58 95/47 103/59 96/48 104/60 97/49 105/61 98/50 106/62 99/51 107/63 100/52 108/64 101/53 109/65 102/54 110/66 103/55 111/67 104/56 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